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A HISTORY

OF THE

DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY

OF THE

CINCINNATI.



James Tilton,

1745-1822.

FROM PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF REPRESENTATIVE, MRS. CAMPBELL D. EMURY, (NEE TILTON,) WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAPERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

XIII.

A HISTORY
OF THE
DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY
OF THE
CINNATI

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE DELAWARE REGIMENTS
IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

ALSO

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF OFFICERS, ROLLS OF SAME, ORATION
BEFORE THE DELAWARE CINNATI ON THE
DEATH OF WASHINGTON, ETC.

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THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE,
WILMINGTON.

1895.

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PREFACE.

THE following paper on the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati was read by request before the Delaware Historical Society in Wilmington, Delaware, on December 17, 1894 (the Hon. Charles B. Lore, Chief-Justice of the State and President of the Historical Society, presiding); and, by resolution, was afterwards directed to be printed for the information of the members and others.

The author, while acknowledging the uniform courtesy and valuable assistance which he has received from officers and members of the Society of the Cincinnati, has been greatly impeded in his work by the meagre sources of information on the subject; finding at the commencement of his labors not only no record whatever of the Delaware Cincinnati, but that very few in the State were aware even of its prior existence. All the data in the following pages, therefore, have been ascertained only by patient and continued research in all parts of the Union.

While deeply gratified with the result accomplished,—viz., the subsequent and speedy revival of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati,—the author cannot but be aware that both imperfections and errors still exist in this brief history; therefore he must ask the indulgence of the reader, as well as the favor of an early notification of the proper corrections.

H. H. BELLAS.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA,

May 13, 1895.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	3
HISTORY OF THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI .	7
HISTORY OF THE DELAWARE REGIMENTS IN THE REVOLUTION . .	40
PERSONAL AND MILITARY RECORDS OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE DELAWARE CINCINNATI	53
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF COLONEL JOHN HASLET'S REGIMENT, DELA- WARE STATE TROOPS (1776)	72
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF COLONEL DAVID HALL'S REGIMENT, DELA- WARE LINE (1777)	75
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF COLONEL DAVID HALL'S REGIMENT, DELA- WARE LINE (1780)	78
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF COLONEL HENRY NEILL'S REGIMENT, DELA- WARE LINE (1780)	80
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF COLONEL SAMUEL PATTERSON'S BATTALION, DELAWARE MILITIA (1776)	81
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF CAPTAIN ALLEN McLANE'S PARTISAN COM- PANY, DELAWARE TROOPS	82
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF VETERAN CORPS OF DELAWARE (1802-1812) .	83
ORATION ON THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON, PRONOUNCED BY CAPTAIN EDWARD ROCHE BEFORE THE DELAWARE CINCINNATI, FEBRUARY 22, 1800	84
REORGANIZATION OF THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CIN- CINNATI, FEBRUARY 22, 1895	104
CHARTER OF THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI .	109

A HISTORY

OF THE

DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI.



ON the sixteenth day of November, 1782, the veteran Delaware battalion of the Continental Line, under Captain William McKennan,—who in the closing days of the Revolutionary War had relieved its brave but disabled commander, Major Robert Kirkwood, the successor of Hall, Pope, and Vaughan,—in obedience to orders previously received to hold itself in readiness to march home from the southward in the Carolinas, started on its last long and wearisome journey of over seven hundred miles. Leaving its headquarters on the Ashley River, where it then lay encamped, and taking up its march via Camden, Salisbury, and Petersburg, it crossed the James River at Carter's Ferry, pushed

NOTE.—The above illustration of the Cincinnati insignia is from a photograph of the eagle presented by General Lafayette to Surgeon James Tilton, the first President of the Delaware Society, and which is now in the possession of his eldest representative, Colonel M'Lane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps.

on through Maryland, and in exactly two months after the date of its departure from the main Southern army (January 17, 1783), it finally arrived—and with what feelings can be only imagined, not described—at Christiana Creek, near New Castle, in its native State.

Here the battalion rendezvoused until October of the same year, when it was permanently disbanded; Captain McKennan, then in command, being appointed to settle and adjust the accounts of the officers and men of the battalion with the United States Auditor, as also

“to issue both certificates for past services as well as land warrants to the individuals claiming, or their attorneys for them, which duty he performed to the general satisfaction.” *

Ramsey, in his “History of the United States,” † says,—

“This Delaware regiment was reckoned the most efficient in the Continental army. It went into active service soon after the commencement of the contest with Great Britain and served through the whole of it. Courting danger wherever it was to be encountered, frequently forming part of a victorious army, but oftener the companions of their countrymen in the gloom of disaster, the Delawares fought at Brooklyn, at Trenton and at Princeton, at Brandywine and at Germantown, at Guilford and at Eutaw, until at length, reduced to a handful of brave men, they concluded their services with the war in the glorious termination of the Southern campaign. . . .”

Gates and Greene, Lee, Williams, and De Kalb had all borne testimony, as eye-witnesses, to the heroism of the Delaware line.

* See Governor Caleb P. Bennett's “History of the Delaware Regiment,” *Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. IX., No. 4 (1885); also “Niles' Register,” September 2, 1843.

† Vol. I., p. 209.



David Hall

1752-1817.

FROM PORTRAIT IN WILMINGTON BY PRESIDENT JOHN HERMAN WALKER, WILMINGTON, DEL.

1875

1876

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It was impossible that its memory should be easily forgotten, or that the ties formed in its long and arduous service should be readily sundered. Accordingly, when the moment for separation arrived, steps were taken for the formation of a branch of the Society of the Cincinnati in accordance with the recommendation made by the General Society, instituted at Newburg, on the banks of the Hudson, May 13, 1783, and as had been already done by many of the remaining thirteen States.

The object of the institution of the Cincinnati, formed by the officers of the American army at the close of the Revolution, and, in the words of the original Institution,—

“to perpetuate as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of a common danger and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties;”—

as well as the steps which led to its formation, are so well known and have been so often told, as to require here no repetition.

It suffices merely to state that, following the example already set by the officers in other States, and preceding the final disbandment of the Delaware line at New Castle, its officers, with others at Wilmington, and on the fourth day of July, 1783, formed a State Society, or, to use the quaint, old style of the period and the original title of the State, the “Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati.”* An organization was effected, officers elected, and in the month following the disbandment of

* Original records of the Society. See also Scharf's “Hist. Delaware,” Vol. I., p. 266.

the battalion under the command of Captain McKennan, at New Castle, a circular letter was addressed to the General and other State Societies, notifying them of the preceding facts as well as addressing them on the then condition of the Union.

This letter is not only interesting but valuable as being among the first recorded authoritative acts of the Society, and for this reason is cited in full with its accompanying letter of transmittal to the Connecticut State Society.*

"DELAWARE STATE, November 6th, 1783.

"SIR:

"Enclosed with this, I transmit you a letter from the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati and have to request you to lay it before your Society at their next meeting.

"I am, Sir, with respect,

"Your Most Hum. Servant,

W. MCKENNAN, *Secretary.*

"The Secretary of Connecticut State Society of the Cincinnati."

"DELAWARE STATE, November 6th, 1783.

"GENTLEMEN:

"Agreeably to those rules of the Cincinnati, which enjoin an annual correspondence of the State Societies, the Delaware State Society have now the pleasure to address you.

* Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1784; also Minutes of N. Y. State Society for February 3, and of Conn. State Society for December 17, 1784, before which latter Society the circular letter (having been previously acknowledged on March 30) was then read at this first meeting of the Connecticut Society. The original letter is now in the archives of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, with which body the records of the Connecticut Cincinnati were deposited, after its so-called dissolution in 1804, by the Secretary, Lieutenant John Mix, "for safe keeping."

"The success with which the Society is likely to be established in every State, affords us a sensible pleasure. The attack, or rather the compliment paid us by the learned *Cassius*, we hope, will have no other effect than to excite us to laudable ambition, to engage our attention to maxims of prudence and to contribute in establishing us in those republican principles of virtue, honor, and honesty which we hope will ever be the more distinguishing badges of the Cincinnati.

"The union of the States affords an ample field for discussion, but we are confined to the compass of a letter. We know, that the misfortunes and destruction of confederacies flow not from usurpation, but from discord and disunion; and that it is the advice of our best politicians, at this critical juncture, to brace the bonds of our Union. That bond, which we think most immediately to be regarded, is the peace establishment, as pointed out in General Washington's letter. The ablest civilians assure us, the confederation is not defective in this respect, and we consider our political union as very deeply interested in the support of this measure.

"The Delaware State has complied with the requisitions of Congress, for paying the interest, and gradually sinking the principal of the public debt; and when the other States shall have agreed to this righteous measure, we hope, public credit will be restored, and that nothing will be wanting to make the whole community happy.

"The officers of this State Society, chosen on the 4th of July last, are

"Doctor JAMES TILTON, *President*.

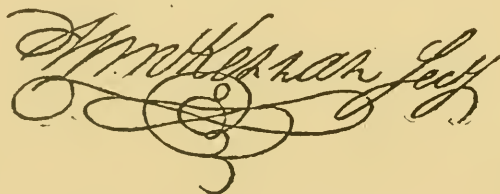
"Major JOHN PATTEN, *Vice-President*.

"Capt. WILLIAM McKENNAN, *Secretary*.

"Lieutt. EDWARD ROCHE, *Treasurer*.

" " STEPHEN MCWILLIAM, *Ass't Treasurer*.

"By order of the Society,

A large, ornate handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "Wm McKennan Secy". The signature is highly stylized with elaborate flourishes and loops.

The complete Roll of the Society at this time bore the names of thirty-seven (37) officers of the Delaware and Pennsylvania lines and Continental staff, or their representatives. They are recorded as follows (the signatures being given as written):

DOLLARS.	NAME.	RANK.
75.	(<i>David</i>) D. Hall,	Colonel.
60.	(<i>Joseph</i>) J. Vaughan,	Lieut.-Col.
50.	John Patten,	Major.
40.	Robert Kirkwood,	Maj. by Brv't
40.	James Moore,	" "
40.	John Learmonth,	" "
40.	Peter Jaquett,	Captain.
40.	Wm. McKennan,	"
40.	George Purvis,	"
—	William Adams,	
	Son of Captain Nathan Adams, who was k.	
40.	Harry Duff,	Captain.
30.	(<i>John Vance</i>) John V. Hyatt,	Lieutenant.
30.	James Campbell,	"
30.	(<i>Caleb Prew</i>) Caleb P. Bennett,	"
30.	Joseph Hosman,	"
30.	Charles Kidd,	"
30.	Edward Roche,	"
30.	Thomas Anderson,	"
—	Joseph Haslet,	
	Eldest son of Colonel John Haslet, who was k.	
30.	Stephen McWilliam,	Lieutenant.
30.	John Platt,	"
60.	(<i>Reuben</i>) R. Gilder,	Surgeon.

DOLLARS.	NAME.	RANK.
90.	James Tilton,	Hosp'l Surg'n.
60.	Chas. Pope,	late Lt.-Col.
40.	Allen McLane,	Captain.
60.	George Monroe,	Surg'n 6 V. R.
30.	(Joseph) Josh. Driskill,	Lieutenant.
60.	James Jones,	Surg'n 4 P. R.
90.	Henry Latimer,	Hosp'l Surg'n.
40.	Enoch Anderson,	late Captain.
40.	Joseph Anderson,	Maj. by Brev't.
—	William Anderson,	Ensign.
30.	David Kirkpatrick,	Capt. Lieut.
30.	Nathaniel Twining,	late Lieuten't.
90.	Ebenezer Augustus Smith,	Hosp'l Surg'n.
40. (Daniel Jenifer)	Daniel J. Adams,	late Major.
40.	Nathaniel Mitchell,	Major.*

Many other names of surviving officers of the Delaware line are missing from the above roll, some by reason of lack of eligibility, from not having served the requisite time, and a number probably not approving of the institution of the Order, as was also the case in other States. Such, for in-

John Borge

* This list is from original parchment roll of the Delaware State Society. On a list in the possession of the General Society, dated 1788, there are slight variations in one or two of the names, as is also the case in memorandum made by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President-General, in the Records of the New York State Society, and in list copied (in 1846) by the then secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, and in possession of the latter to-day.

stance, are the names of Lieutenant Edward Armstrong,

Daniel Cox

E. Skillington

John Vaughan

John Willson

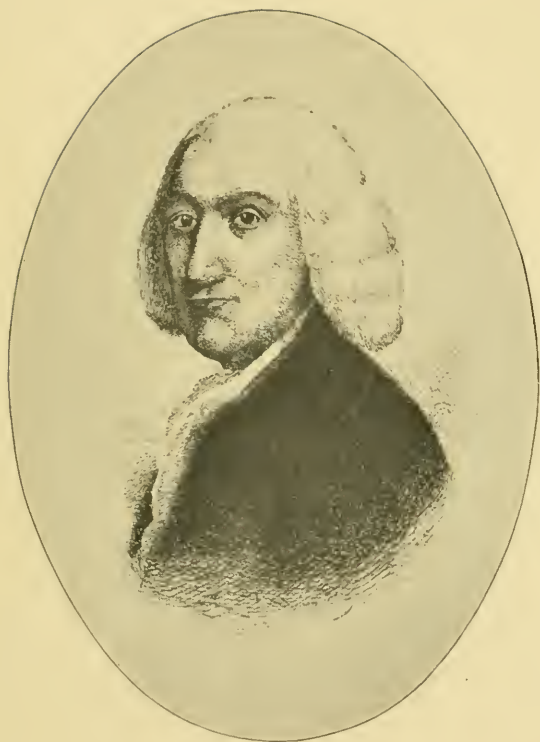
Lieutenant - Colonel Gunning Bedford, Captain John Corse, Lieutenant Daniel Powell Cox, Captain Henry Darby, Major Thomas Macdonough, Ensign Benjamin McLane, Captain Paul Queenault, Lieutenant Elijah Skillington, Lieutenant John Vaughan, Captain John Willson, and others.*

At a meeting of the Society held a few months later (February, 1784), the minutes, as well as the daily papers of the time,† in addition to recording "the election of the following gentlemen as officers of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati for the present year" (the list being the same as already given in the circular letter), add the additional information that

"Dr. Tilton and Major James Moore were also appointed delegates to attend the first General Meeting of the Cincin-

* See Heitman's "List of Officers of Delaware Line at close of Revolutionary War," p. 472; also Scharf's "Hist. Delaware," Vol. I., and Whiteley's "Hist. Delaware Revolutionary Soldiers," 1875.

† See Freeman's "Journal and N. A. Intelligencer," Phila., Pa., March 3, 1784.



Surv. Bedford

1730-1797.

FROM PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF FAMILY

nati at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 4, of the same year." At this meeting these delegates voted, with the others present, for the adoption of the proposed "Amended" Institution of the Society, but which was never finally ratified by all the States, and resulted in the original Institution of 1783 remaining in force to the present day. Dr. Tilton represented Delaware on the committee appointed at this meeting to make the revision proposed.

On the second day of the meeting (May 5), the members of the several States having been requested by General Washington, the President-General, to declare the ideas which prevailed in their States in regard to the Institution (it having been, as is well known, the subject of fierce attack by its opponents since its foundation the previous year), we find it stated in the proceedings that "Doctor Tilton for Delaware informed the Society that the principal, and indeed the only, enemies of the Cincinnati were among the class of people denominated Tories."*

The circular letter already alluded to of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, dated November 6, 1783, was also presented at this meeting by General Knox, the former Secretary-General, and read by the Secretary *pro tem*.†

The next meeting of the Society was held at Wilmington on July 4, 1785, at which the same officers as of the preceding year were re-elected. The additional record of the proceedings is as follows: "The Order of Cincinnati

* Winthrop Sargent's "Journal of Cincinnati General Meeting, 1784."
"Penn. Hist. Soc'y Pub.," Vol. VI., p. 80.

† Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1784.

being convened at this place (the 4th July, 1785), the anniversary of the Independence of America, a dinner was prepared for them at Captain O'Flinn's tavern,* and a number of the steady friends of the American Revolution being invited to dine on the occasion, the day was spent with the utmost festivity and good order. At the dinner-time the following toasts, enlivened by the firing of cannon from the beautiful eminence of this borough, were drank :

1. May the anniversary of this day forever rejoice the sons of America.
2. The United States of America.
3. His most Christian Majesty.
4. The United Netherlands.
5. The Delaware State.
6. General Washington.
7. May Congress be vested with full and efficient powers to complete the happiness of America.
8. May the principles of Republican freedom universally flourish.
9. The glorious memory of those heroes who fell in vindication of the American Revolution.
10. Immortality to the Sons of Cincinnati.
11. May the virtues of the illustrious farmer be as well grounded as his ploughshare.

* This tavern, named at different periods the "Sign of the Ship," the "Happy Retreat," and still later the "Lafayette," stood at the southeast corner of Market and Third Streets till 1835. Patrick O'Flinn, who had been a captain of militia during the Revolution, was the proprietor of the place when known as the "Happy Retreat" from 1789 till his death in 1818, and in such latter capacity had entertained at different times, when passing through Wilmington, Washington, Jefferson, John Adams and wife, Louis Philippe, Aaron Burr, Commodore Perry, and other distinguished guests. As seen, it was a favorite meeting-place of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati.

12. May the sons and daughters of Columbia join to transmit to latest ages
this day's birthright.
13. Success to the trade and commerce of Wilmington." *

In 1786 the Society met at New Castle, the final rendezvous and the place of disbandment of the Delaware line. The record is as follows: "New Castle, July 4, 1786, the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Delaware met at this place and elected the following gentlemen officers for the current year:

" *President*, Doctor James Tilton.

" *Vice-President*, Major John Patten.

" *Secretary*, Captain William McKennan.

" *Treasurer*, Captain Edward Roche.

" *Assistant Treasurer*, Major James Moore.

"Doctor James Tilton, Major James Moore, Major Nathaniel Mitchell, Major Daniel Jenifer Adams and Captain William McKennan were elected delegates to the General Meeting of the Society at Philadelphia, on May 7, 1787." It may be added here that this is the only time that we find the full number of delegates required, representing the State Society at the General Meetings.

At this meeting, Delaware had the honor of having one of its delegates—Dr. James Tilton—appointed on a committee of three, "to prepare rules and regulations for conducting the business of the General Meeting." These rules, reported by the committee a couple of days later, were unanimously agreed to by the General Society.† It

* See, also, *Penna. Packet*, Phila., July 8, 1785, *Penna. Journal and Weekly Adv't'r*, and *Penna. Evening Herald*, Phila., July 9, 1785.

† Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1787.

was also at this meeting that the committee appointed "to fix and report the quota of each State Society according to its membership, to operate as a rule for all apportionments which it may be necessary to make in the course of this meeting," reported the rule for Delaware to be in the proportion of 15 to 1000 parts; the ratio varying from 172, as a maximum for Virginia, to 11, as a minimum for Georgia.*

The record continues: "The day was afterwards spent in festivity with a number of gentlemen of the town and country, when the following toasts were drank :

1. The United States.
2. The Delaware State.
3. General Washington.
4. The President of this State.
5. May this anniversary be ever marked with joy, as its birth was with glory.
6. The allies of America in the time of her glorious trouble.
7. The memory of our brethren who fell in the struggle.
8. May the supporters of the Independence of America be ever united in the basis of republican principles.
9. Encouragement and success to the agriculture, manufactories, and commerce of America.
10. May liberality of sentiment, benevolence, charity, and good-will to all mankind ever pervade the minds of Americans and influence their conduct.
11. Those ladies who have ever countenanced and encouraged the authors and supporters of American Independence.
12. May the liberties of America be propagated to the latest generations.
13. The memory of Cincinnatus; may his sons ever perpetuate his spirit with his name."†

* Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1787.

† See, also, *Penna. Packet*, Phila., July 7, and *Penna. Evening Herald*, Phila., July 8, 1786.

We find no record of any State meeting in 1787, though probably one was held as usual on the national anniversary and the same officers continued in office, but in the following year (1788) the Society met again at Wilmington, which, indeed, with few exceptions, seems now to have been the principal meeting-place of the Society during the entire remainder of its existence.

Of this last-mentioned meeting it is stated: "The State Society of the Cincinnati met at this place (Wilmington) on the 4th inst., and chose the following gentlemen officers of the Society for the current year:

" *President*, Doctor James Tilton.

" *Vice-President*, Major John Patten.

" *Secretary*, Captain William McKennan.

" *Treasurer*, Captain Edward Roche.

" *Assistant Treasurer*, Doctor George Monro.

"A sermon by the Rev. Doctor Wharton and an oration by Doctor George Monro were delivered in the forenoon, both very suitable to the occasion. The Society and citizens of the place spent the afternoon in festive joy, and drank the following toasts:

1. The wisdom that directed and the sword that obtained the independence of America.
2. The new Constitution.
3. The ten States that have adopted the new Constitution.
4. May the three remaining States soon follow the noble example *first set by Delaware.*
5. The agriculture of America.
6. May the wings of commerce be soon clipped by the growing manufactures of America.
7. Success to science and seminaries of learning.

8. May the liberality of the French monarch in his commercial regulations be copied by the British king.
9. The friends of freedom and patrons of liberty throughout the world.
10. Farmer Washington, may he, like a second Cincinnatus, be called from the plough to rule a great people.
11. The memory of all those who fell during the American Revolution.
12. The Delaware State.
13. May our utmost hopes and wishes be exceeded in the blessings of the new Constitution.”*

The only delegate representing Delaware at an extra General Meeting of the Society held at Philadelphia on May 5, of this year, appears to have been Major James Moore, though “credentials appointing delegates from Delaware, namely: Major John Patten, Major James Moore, and Captain William McKennan, *one* of whom was to be a representation,” were filed with the Secretary at the meeting and probably explains the solitary representation. The following return of members of the different State Societies was likewise produced and filed at this meeting:

*	*	*	*	*	*
“Cincinnati of Delaware	Total, 27,”
*	*	*	*	*	*

thus showing a loss already of over a quarter of the number of members on the original roll of the Society.† For the year 1789, the records are again silent, but the same officers retained their positions in the Society for that year, as we still find them holding over and re-elected once more in 1790.

* See, also, in *Penna. Packet*, Phila., July 12, letter from Wilmington, Del., dated July 9, 1788.

† Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1788.

In that year, under date of July 5, it is stated: "On Monday, the 5th instant, the Society of Cincinnati for the State of Delaware met at the house of Captain O'Flinn, in this borough, to celebrate the anniversary of Independence, and at eleven o'clock marched in procession to the Academy, where divine service was performed by the Rev. Lawrence Girelius; after which a very ingenious and well-adapted discourse was delivered by the president of the Society to a large and brilliant audience; at the conclusion of which a Federal salute of thirteen cannon was given under the direction of Captain Hugh Montgomery. Then the Society returned to Captain O'Flinn's and partook of a collation which was provided and drank the following toasts, with a salute to each, viz.:

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Senate and House of Representatives.
3. The Vice-President.
4. The King and National Assembly of France.
5. The fair patriots of America.
6. The Society of the Cincinnati.
7. The Delaware State.
8. Agriculture.
9. Peace and free trade with all the world.
10. Manufacture.
11. May virtue and merit ever be the best claims to distinction and regard.
12. May the citizens of America ever pay due respect to religion, morality, and equal laws.
13. Success to population and industry.

"To which were added the following toasts by the reverend clergy then present:

May America be an asylum to all the distressed people of Europe.

Patriotism without party and religion without hypocrisy.

May the Americans ever be valiant in war and subservient to their laws in peace." *

At the third triennial meeting of the General Society in Philadelphia, May 4, 1790, Major John Patten appears to have been the only representative from Delaware, probably under the same rule as adopted for the General Meeting of the Society in 1788.†

Three delegates were, however, elected at the annual meeting of 1790, to represent the Delaware Society at an extra General Meeting of the Cincinnati held in Philadelphia, May 2, 1791, viz.: Doctor James Tilton, Major John Patten, and Captain William McKennan, the President, Vice-President, and Secretary respectively, of the Society. This meeting was called for the purpose of urging the States to send full representations at the next triennial meeting of the General Society to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of May (the 6th), 1793, for the final adoption of the alterations proposed in the Institution of the Cincinnati as well as to recommend the expediency of the State Societies obtaining acts of incorporation to secure their funds for the charitable objects for which originally designed. Two of the delegates from Delaware, Major Patten and Captain McKennan, were appointed by the chair (General Knox) on the Committee to examine the credentials of the delegates from the several States at this

* See, also, in *Federal Gazette*, Phila., July 14, letter from Wilmington, Del., dated July 10, 1790.

† Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1790.



Benjamin

1746-1800.

meeting.* It was the last one at which the Delaware State Society was represented, no record appearing hereafter of any delegates accredited to that State being present at the General Meetings of the Cincinnati.

The minutes of the Society for 1793 are as follows:

“WILMINGTON, July 4, 1793.

“The State Society of the Cincinnati met in this borough on the 4th instant. At 12 o'clock a brilliant assembly convened at the College, and the occasion being solemnized with prayers by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Captain McKennan, agreeably to appointment, pronounced an oration most acceptable to the citizens.

“The Society and many respectable citizens then proceeded to Mr. Brinton's tavern† and dined together in a manner expressive of heartfelt joy and satisfaction at another return of our national birthday. After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The day that gave birth to a nation and set the example of freedom and independence to the world.
2. The United States—may they enjoy the blessings of peace, union, and freedom to the latest ages.
3. The President of the United States—may long life, health, happiness, and the confidence of his country reward his eminent services.
4. The Vice-President and the Congress of the United States—may wisdom mark their councils and integrity their conduct.
5. The memory of those heroes and patriots who fell in the cause of independence.

* Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1791.

† This tavern, known as “The Indian King,” stood at the southeast corner of Market and Fourth Streets, and, under the proprietorship of David Brinton, was long a noted inn.

6. The friends of freedom and lovers of independence in all parts of the world.
7. The French nation—may it soon enjoy the blessings of peace and a free Constitution.
8. Confusion to the counsels of despots, and may tyranny be banished the earth.
9. A union of all free countries to save Poland from the rapacious bands of all spoilers.
10. May equal liberty, equal rights, and a government of laws long be the boast of America.
11. May America receive into her bosom and cherish the oppressed from all parts of the world.
12. Success to the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of America.
13. The arts and sciences, and all who love and promote them.
14. Neutrality to America, the best means to promote her happiness and prosperity.
15. All our friends and brothers who are doing homage to liberty in celebration of the epoch of our independence.”*

In 1795 the Society met once more at New Castle :

“WILMINGTON, July 8 (1795).

“The State Society of the Cincinnati met at New Castle on Saturday, the 4th instant, and chose the following officers for the current year :

“*President*, Major John Patten.

“*Vice-President*, Major Peter Jaquett.

“*Secretary*, Captain William McKennan.

“*Treasurer*, Captain Edward Roche.

“*Assistant Treasurer*, Doctor George Monro.

“The Society then adjourned to dinner, and after dinner drank the following toasts :

* See, also, *General Advertiser*, Phila., Pa., July 9, 1793.

1. This DAY—may the remembrance of it and the glorious effects produced by it never be obliterated from the minds of America.
2. The UNITED STATES—may the people thereof be ever mindful of this political truth, That an incessant attention to the administration of government can alone give permanency to freedom.
3. The STATE OF DELAWARE—may the honest industry of its citizens be equalled by the virtuous patriotism of her representatives.
4. The PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES—may they with true wisdom and unshaken fortitude remain uninfluenced, unbiassed, and unawed by any foreign nation whatever.
5. The PEOPLE of FRANCE—may the storm which has threatened them with destruction speedily subside, and the sacred rights of liberty and property be established among them on a solid foundation.
6. The UNITED PROVINCES—may they avail themselves of the present opportunity afforded them by the prowess of the French arms to establish a free and happy government.
7. The memory of the heroic citizens of DELAWARE who fell in defence of American Independence.
8. ARTS and SCIENCES—may the citizens of all free governments remember that Information is the nurse of Freedom and Improvement.
9. PEACE and COMMERCE—a general commercial intercourse with every nation on earth upon honorable principles and reciprocal interests.
10. May the triumph of Freedom be the harbinger of Peace to the nations of Europe.
11. May all free governments rightly comprehend their mutual as well as individual interests.
12. The AMERICAN FAIR—may their importance be enhanced from a just sense of liberty and equality.
13. Civilization, instead of extirpation, to our Indian brethren.
14. May AMERICA, in forming new political engagements, never sacrifice her honor by injustice to her old friends.
15. May the TEMPLE of FREEDOM be established on the ruin of thrones, and all the nations enter its gates."

But the political excitement of the times required a still stronger and more positive expression of opinion by the

participants of the occasion, and the following "volunteers," we find, were added:

"By Doctor Tilton—No treaty with Britain, but in lieu thereof a non-importation agreement.

By Doctor Alexander—The people of Great Britain, may they shortly experience a revolution in the administration of their government.

By Major Bush—The *ten* patriotic senators who refused to ratify the British treaty.

By James McCullough—The Congress of 1776, who gave birth to this DAY.

By Major Jaquett, Vice-President—JOHN JAY, may he enjoy the benefits of a *Purgatory*."*

On July 4, 1797, it is stated, "the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati assembled and partook of a dinner provided for the purpose, after which a number of toasts were drank;" (similar, no doubt, in character to the above).†

The last regular election of officers and stated meeting of the Society found recorded is in 1799, and reads as follows:

"WILMINGTON, July 4, 1799.

"The Society of the Cincinnati for the State of Delaware met at this place and elected the following officers for the current year:

"*President*, Major John Patten.

"*Vice-President*, Major Peter Jaquett.

"*Secretary*, Captain Edward Roche.

"*Treasurer*, Doctor George Monro.

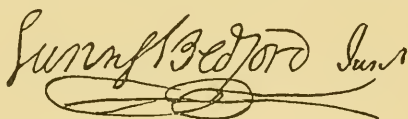
"*Assistant Treasurer*, Captain Caleb P. Bennett."‡

* See, also, *Independent Gazetteer*, Phila., Pa., July 11, and *N. Y. Journal*, N. Y., July 15, 1795.

† See, also, *Independent Gazetteer*, Phila., Pa., July 11, 1797.

‡ See, also, *Federal Gazette* and *Phila. Evening Post*, Phila., Pa., July 8, 1799.

The only entry for the following year (1800) records that "Captain Edward Roche, secretary of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, prepared and delivered a funeral oration on the death of General George Washington; prepared at the request of the Society, and pronounced in the Second Presbyterian Church in Wilmington on the twenty-second day of February, 1800. Judge Bedford and Major Cass were masters of the procession and ceremony."*



The Society, however, still kept up its membership. We find twenty (20) names yet on the roll in 1801, as follows:

Colonel Joseph Vaughan.

Major Robert Kirkwood.

Major James Moore.

Major Daniel Jenifer Adams.

Major Peter Jaquett.

Doctor James Tilton.

Doctor George Monro.

Captain Henry Duff.

Captain Allen McLane.

Captain Thomas Kean.

* For oration and full account of this interesting ceremony, see Appendix K; also, "Reminiscences of Wilmington," by Miss E. Montgomery, pp. 297-98. The procession formed in the Town Hall, on Market Street (the previous arrangements having been made in the old Academy, see note, p. 35), and moved down to Second Street, up French Street, and thence to the stone meeting-house, known as the Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets, where the ceremonies were held. The Judge Bedford named above was Gunning Bedford, Junior, the Major Cass

Captain Caleb P. Bennett.
 Surgeon Reuben Gilder.
 Lieutenant John Platt.
 Lieutenant John Vance Hyatt.
 Lieutenant Joseph Hosman.
 Lieutenant Stephen McWilliam.
 Lieutenant Charles Kidd.
 Lieutenant Joseph Driskill.
 J. Mayo.
 John Jones.*

The following year, however, we find one of its most prominent members, Colonel Allen McLane, petitions the Pennsylvania Society, at its annual meeting at Francis'

was Major Jonathan Cass, of the Third U. S. Infantry, stationed at the time at, and in command of, the old U. S. Arsenal near Wilmington.

The above-mentioned oration, in the possession of the author, is endorsed on the title-page in the handwriting of Captain Roche, as follows:

"To

MISS BETSY DONALDSON,
 as a Memorial of her
 Polite and Patriotic attentions
 on the 22d February, 1800,
 in Honor of the Memory of
 GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By order of the Society of the Cincinnati
 of the State of Delaware.

EDWD. ROCHE, Sec'y."

A copy of this oration is now in the collection of the New York Historical Society. See "Bulletin, Phila. Library Co., Phila., Pa.," 1851, p. 51.

The autograph of Captain Roche, under his portrait in silhouette (opposite page 85), is a *fac-simile* of that in the above dedication.

* Records of Delaware Society of Cincinnati. See, also, Scharf's "Hist. Delaware," Vol. I., p. 266.


Hall in Philadelphia, July 5, 1802, to be admitted to membership in that Society, by reason of the Delaware Society, of which he was a former member, having ceased to exist. The wording of his petition is plaintive. He states that

"In the commencement of the struggle for the Independence of America, he resided with his family in one of the three lower counties then annex'd to Pennsylvania, now denominated the State of Delaware, and that after the contest he returned with his family to said State, the better to enable him to support them, and that at that time it was more convenient for him to meet the Society then assembled in said State, and that he did subscribe his name, paid his dues, received his diploma and has since conformed to the rules of said Society, as fully appears by the enclosed paper. But that he has to lament a great falling off in said Society owing to death and desertion, so that it is no more; and therefore requests he might be permitted to assemble with his companions in arms, the members of the Society of Pennsylvania, and be considered as a member of the same from this time."

To this is appended the certificate of the Secretary of the Delaware Society, as follows:

"I do hereby certify to whom it may concern that Major Allen McLane is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Delaware: That he has subscribed and paid one month's pay thereto, and has generally conformed to the Rules and orders thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two."*



Edw. Roche
Secretary

[SEAL.]

* Archives of Penna. State Society of the Cincinnati.

The applicant was accordingly admitted to the Pennsylvania Society with the proviso that his month's pay be transferred at the same time. The Treasurer's account in the latter Society accordingly has the following entry:

"1802. August 5. To cash from A. McLane, being his dividend from

"The Delaware Society . . . \$43.50."*

The exact date when the Delaware Society was dissolved, or, to speak more correctly, "when, on the information of some of its members, a *portion* of the members of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati had voted to dissolve that Society and distributed its funds,"† is not easily settled. No date is given in the report by the Committee in 1811 appointed "to ascertain the present situation of the several State Societies of the Cincinnati," it simply calls attention to "the inconsiderate act of a *portion* of the members of one or more State Societies in dissolving their official connection as members of the Cincinnati and in distributing those funds which had long ceased to be individual property, or liable to any but their original appropriation."‡

The Committee's report was unanimously adopted by the General Society, and the Secretary-General was instructed "to forward a draft of the circular letter which the Committee had submitted with its report, to the Presidents

* See "Records of Penna. State Society of the Cincinnati," 1891, pp. 60, 61.

† See Report of Col. Elias Boudinot, Chairman of Committee, Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, Aug. 9, 1811.

‡ *Ibid.*



John Ware

1746-1829.

FROM PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF FAMILY.

of the respective State Societies, or to such member thereof as would cause it to be laid before said Society."

The circular for Delaware, *although that State Society had dissolved*, was duly authenticated by the President-General and Secretary-General, "by *unanimous* order in General Meeting, and sent to the care of one of its former most influential original members" (*query*, Allen McLane?), urging "as the best corrective, *despite its dissolution and the distribution of its funds*, the immediate renewal of that endeared intercourse," and earnestly recommending to that State Society to send delegates to a special meeting appointed for the following year (thus clearly showing the so-called dissolution of the Delaware Society was never accepted by the General body). In consequence, however, of the decease or dispersion of the Delaware members, the foregoing recommendation of the General Society was found impossible of execution.*

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati on August 2, 1804, a letter was read from Edward Roach (*Roche?*), late Secretary of the Delaware State Society, stating that "that Society had been dissolved long since and the funds been divided among its members."† This letter is lost from the archives of the New York Society, as is also the circular

* See Report of Col. Elias Boudinot, Chairman of Committee, Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, Aug. 9, 1811; also, "Precedents and Ordinances of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1783-1885," by A. B. Gardiner, LL.D., pp. 10, 11.

† "Hist. Society of the Cincinnati," by Hon. Hamilton Fish, 1884, p. 47. Also, "Records of N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati."

letter of the Delaware Society of November 6, 1783 (before cited), which was read before the New York Society on February 3, 1784, and a Committee appointed, consisting of Brigadier-General Philip Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Antill, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Platt, to draft an answer. This Committee reported their reply to the Standing Committee on February 9, 1784, when it was adopted, signed by the President of the New York Society and forwarded to the Delaware Society, but as these letters were not recorded in the New York Society's minutes, their full context cannot be now ascertained.*

In a memorandum presented to the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, in June, 1812, we find it stated that "the Society was dissolved in Delaware by a formal vote in July, 1802, and the funds were resumed in due proportions by those who had furnished them."†

Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, late librarian of the Philadelphia Library Company, in his "Bulletin" of 1885, states: "The Delaware Society was dissolved about the year 1804, the more attached of the members carrying their share of the funds into the Pennsylvania Society. *The archives are lost (?)*."‡

Per contra, Scharf, in his very complete and recent "History of Delaware," says "the Society of the Cincinnati in Delaware *continued in Wilmington for over half a century*, and then ceased to exist,"§ while the exact date has been

* "Records of N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati."

† "Hist. of N. C. State Society of Cincinnati," by E. G. Daves, 1894, p.

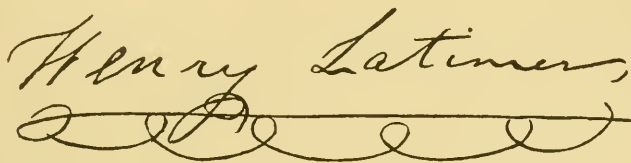
14. Also, "Records of Mass. State Society of Cincinnati."

‡ "Bulletin Phila. Library Co., Phila., Pa.," 1851, p. 51.

§ Scharf's "Hist. Delaware," Vol. I., p. 266.

recently fixed, by a most excellent authority in another of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, as being as late as 1828.*

On July 4, 1821, Mr. John R. Latimer, eldest son of Dr. Henry Latimer, an original member of the Delaware



Society, was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society. The Treasurer's account has the following entry:

"1822. June 24. By cash rec'd from

"J. R. Latimer . . \$120."†

These two preceding-named admissions (Colonel Allen McLane and John R. Latimer, by descent), with that of Major James Moore, afterwards Assistant Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society (1798-1800)‡ appear to be the only cases where the Delaware Society was afterwards represented in another State Society.

A long lapse of time now ensues, in which no reference is made to the Delaware Society by the General Society in its triennial proceedings, other than to repeatedly deplore the fact of the non-existence of this with other extinct or dormant State Societies. Finally, a committee having been

* Richard M. McSherry, Esq., Treasurer of Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati.

† "Records of Penna. State Society of the Cincinnati," 1891, p. 66.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 77. See, also, Winthrop Sargent's "Journal General Meeting of Cincinnati Society, 1784."

appointed by the General Society to examine documents, etc., it reports as follows, at the meeting of the General Society in Boston, Mass., May 27, 1857:

"Of the Delaware papers no trace has yet been discovered."*

Just three years after this report, however, the original roll of the Delaware Society, containing the names of all the members, with their respective ranks, the amount paid in by each, together with the total fund of the Society (a little over fifteen hundred dollars), was discovered—on the authority of Hon. Hamilton Fish—in Philadelphia by a fortunate accident, and preserved from destruction by John R. Latimer, the son of one of the original members, and then President of the Pennsylvania Society.†

We think, also, it has been already shown that a considerable portion of the records of the Society still exist; the foregoing proceedings of each meeting having been given in full in order to show the patriotic spirit that animated the members throughout the existence of the Society. Possibly, too, the formation of the "Patriotic Society"‡ in Wilmington and New Castle, in 1792, by

* Proceedings of General Society of the Cincinnati, 1857.

† Memorandum of Hon. Hamilton Fish, President-General of the Cincinnati, dated May 2, 1860, and on file in archives of the N. Y. State Society.

‡ The Constitution of "The Patriotic Society of the County of New Castle, in the State of Delaware" (and which is in the possession of the writer), declares "the Public Good to be its sole object," and, among its other principles, announced, that "it is both our *right* and our *duty*, as well as that of every other freeman, to regard with attention and discuss with freedom the conduct of the public servants in every department of Government;" and that "it is therefore the duty of every good citizen and shall be the constant

officers *and soldiers* of the Revolution, had a great deal to do with the gradual extinction of the Cincinnati in Delaware, by reason of being a more popular organization than the latter. Dr. James Tilton was likewise (in 1797)

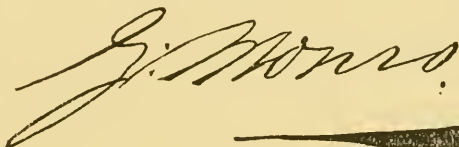
President of

the former,

Dr. George

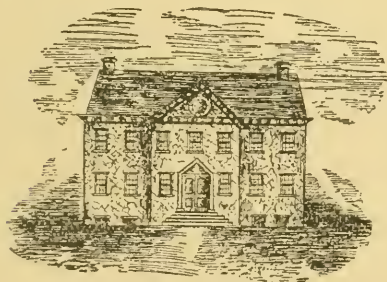
Monro Sec-

retary, and



Alexander Harvey Treasurer. The Society at one time numbered over fifty members, and met in the old Wilmington Academy, long since vanished.*

endeavor of this Society, not only to remove prejudices, to conciliate the affections, to inform the understanding, and to promote the happiness of all our fellow-citizens, but to detect and publish to the world every violation of our Constitutions or instance of maladministration." The Society consisted of a General Meeting of the Associators within the County and of Meetings of the Associators in every "hundred" in the County, the former Meeting being held quarterly, the latter at their discretion. James McCullough was President, and John Bird, Secretary of this political organization (for such it eventually became) in the year 1794.



WILMINGTON ACADEMY.

Founded 1772-73.

* The old Wilmington Academy stood on the south side of the King's Road, or Market Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, and was a two-story stone edifice, similar in appearance to the old Rodney House, yet standing, in Wilmington, at Tenth and Broome Streets. It is stated in the early records that a lot which had been the property of Peter

Stalcopp was purchased by Jonathan Daws and afterwards given by him

Many of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, however, were still regarded with affectionate esteem by the mass of the citizens, and were honored later in their lives with the highest office within the people's

to build the Academy, which was erected in 1772-3. The lot extended to King's Street, in the rear, the building itself standing back from the road with a high wall in front and with large gates. Some of the old trees of the former grove were left standing. The ordinary English branches, with the Greek and Latin languages, were taught by a body of able instructors.

The first trustees of the Grammar School, or the "Academy," as it was popularly known, were the owners of names well known and prominent in the affairs of both Delaware and Pennsylvania, viz.: Rev. Lawrence Girelius, Rev. Philip Reading, Richard McWilliam, George Read, Thomas Duff, Esq., James Lea, Joseph Staplers, John Jones, Theodore Maurice, Jonas Stidham, Nicholas Way, George Evans, Joseph Shallcross, Vincent Gilpin, and Jonathan Daws, all of New Castle County; also, the celebrated Rev. William Smith, D.D., first Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, Rev. Richard Peters, of Christ Church, and Rev. Jacob Duché, of St. Peter's Church (likewise of Philadelphia), Thomas Mifflin, Joseph Pemberton, Myers Fisher, Thomas Gilpin, and Benjamin Wyncoop, all of the same city.

In 1803 the Academy was incorporated as a College, and the following distinguished body of trustees from Delaware and Philadelphia, Pa., appointed: Right Rev. William White, D.D., Rev. William Smith, D.D., Myers Fisher, John Dickinson, Thomas Duff, Joseph Tattnall, Jacob Broome, Gunning Bedford, James A. Bayard, Cæsar Rodney, Daniel Rodney, Thomas Read, David Hall, Nicholas Ridgely, James Wilson, James Lea, Dr. Henry Latimer, Dr. George Monro, Dr. Ebenezer Augustus Smith, Joseph Tilton, Joseph Gilpin, Robert Hamilton, William Halliwell, James Sykes, William Warner, Outerbridge Horsey, Andrew Barrett, William McKee, and George Kennard; men representing all sects of religion and all shades of political feeling.

It was in this old historic building (virtually the Town Hall) in which portions of conflicting armies had in succession been quartered during the Revolution, and which had been at different times converted into a barrack

gift,—that of governor of the State. Such were Colonel David Hall, Major Nathaniel Mitchell, and Captain Caleb Prew Bennett (the last surviving officer of the Delaware line); also Joseph Haslet,

Nathl. Mitchell

the son of Colonel John Haslet, who fell at Princeton.

Joseph Haslet

Dr. Tilton was afterwards appointed by

President Madison Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army in the War of 1812; and Colonel Allen McLane, besides holding several important public offices in the State of Delaware, became Treasurer-General of the Cincinnati in 1825, and so remained until his decease, in 1829; while Major William Popham, in 1844, became President of the New York Society, and afterwards President-General. John R. Latimer, son of Surgeon Henry Latimer, became likewise President of the Pennsylvania Society. Major

and a hospital, that all the noted gatherings during the latter part of the preceding century took place. All the arrangements for the procession of the Cincinnati on February 22, 1800 (before alluded to), were here concerted, and here the Society repeatedly assembled on its anniversary meetings until its final dissolution. For over fifty years the old building stood a landmark in the centre of Wilmington, until, neglected and sadly in need of repair, it was abandoned to baser uses and finally demolished. (See "Reminiscences of Wilmington," by Miss E. Montgomery, pp. 293-98.)

The above drawing of the Academy is from the only one known, in the possession of Mr. Amos C. Brinton, one of Wilmington's "oldest inhabitants," and was copied through his kind permission by the author.

Joseph Anderson, appointed by Washington a judge of the United States Courts, served afterwards as United States Senator from Tennessee and as Comptroller of the National Treasury. The gallant Major Robert Kirkwood, a soldier to the last, fell in St. Clair's defeat on the Miami, November 4, 1791. Captain Edward Roche, the last Secretary of the Society, was a Justice of the Peace in Wilmington for nearly thirty years, and was also one of the last survivors (dying in 1821), with Major Peter Jaquett, who died in the year 1835, and Governor Bennett, the final officer of the Delaware line, as stated, who deceased in 1836.*

And so ends the history of the comparatively brief existence of the old Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati. Who and where, we may well inquire, are the worthy descendants of the brave Delaware line regiment or its contemporaries, to revive it? Many yet survive to this day, within our call, in this or adjacent States, faithfully preserving, we find, the golden eagles of insignia, together with the portraits and diplomas of membership in the Society, of their heroic ancestors; while the names and deeds of Haslet, Hall, Patten, Pope, and Tilton; of Kirkwood, Jaquett, and McLane; of the Read, Rodney, and Rudolph† families (each of which latter named furnished three or four members equally distinguished for gallantry

* See Record of personal and military services of original members of Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, Appendix B.

John Rudolph

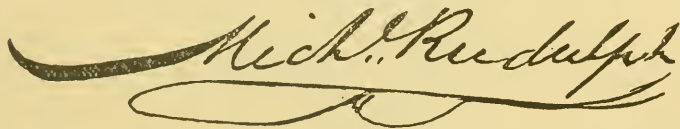
† The Rudolphs alone furnished two members—

in the war for American Independence) are still not only household words throughout the State, but have been also repeated by their worthy representatives in each successive war in our country as well as in positions of honor in civil life, to the present day.

And while we trust this earnest appeal for the speedy resuscitation of the Society of the Delaware Cincinnati may not be in vain, let us also hope that its members may in the future, in their reunited brotherhood, and with a patriotic pride in the past history of their gallant little State, cherish the spirit as well of this most honorable of all American institutions, of which the immortal WASHINGTON himself was its first head, and so continued until the hour of his death.

In the words of the motto of the Order, *Esto perpetua*.

John and Michael—as officers to Lee's Partisan Legion, and who were distinguished not only all through the Southern campaign of 1780-82 (see Appendix A, p. 40), but the latter named of the two being also brevetted by



Congress for special gallantry at the storming of Paulus Hook (now Jersey City), in New Jersey. (Resolution of U. S. Congress, September 24, 1779.) After the war he was appointed Major and Commandant of the Squadron of Cavalry, United States Legion, also Adjutant and Inspector-General U.S. Army.

A third representative, Jacob, was a captain of Pennsylvania partisan troops, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Brandywine; while still another, his brother John, captured at the beginning of the Revolution, at Fort Mifflin, in November, 1776, afterwards served throughout the war as an officer of the Pennsylvania line.

See Pa. Archives, Second Series, Vols. X., XIV., and XV. Also, Johnston's "Hist. Cecil Co., Md."

APPENDIX A.

A Brief Account of the Delaware Regiments in the Revolution.

THE following brief narration of the history of the two Delaware regiments in the Revolutionary War has been mainly taken from the original journal of Sergeant-Major William Seymour, of the Delaware line, now in the possession of, and republished by, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania,* as well as from the personal recollections of Governor Caleb Prew Bennett, an officer in the same regiment, published by the same Society.† Reference has also been freely made to the "Annals of Delaware" in the "Delaware Register," Vol. II. (1839), and to the Hon. William G. Whiteley's address on the "Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware," read before the Delaware Historical Society some twenty years since, and afterwards, by request, before the two houses of the Delaware Legislature. By reason of the lapse of time and the comparative rarity of all these named publications, as well as of the possible necessity for frequent reference to the subject, the author has thought it well to append a *résumé* of the services of these troops, led by the officers so repeatedly mentioned in the foregoing pages.

* *Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. VII., Nos. 3 and 4 (1883).† *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., No. 4 (1885) and "Niles' Register," Sept. 2, 1843.



Caleb L. Bennett

1758-1836.

FROM PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF DESCENDANT, CALVIN SMITH BENNETT, NATCHEZ, MISS.

Several errors, however, in regard to both names and dates have been found, by comparison with the original records, to exist in the last-named paper. These—but only where absolutely certain of being right—the author has ventured to correct, aware of the fact that similar inaccuracies may possibly be found in the future, by others having additional data at hand, in these pages.

The entire population of Delaware at the commencement of the Revolution was only about 37,000, and the number of troops the State could furnish could not necessarily be very large; yet, by the second year of the war, it supplied and sent to the front three organizations, viz.: Colonels Haslet and Hall's regiments and Colonel Patterson's battalion, besides a partisan company under the command of Captain Allen McLane. Colonel Henry Neill had also, in the latter part of the war, a regiment called the Second Delaware battalion, but it does not appear to have been in any action.*

Haslet's regiment,† composed of State troops in Continental service,—that is, troops organized under the

* A writer in the *Freeman's Journal*, of Philadelphia, October 8, 1783, states that Delaware furnished *double* its quota of troops in proportion to population, as compared to Pennsylvania and other larger States. The Delaware soldiers, including Continentals and militia, enlisted and in service, from 1775 to 1783, were as follows:

1776 . .	754	1780 . .	556
1777 . .	1299	1781 . .	89
1778 . .	349	1782 . .	164
1779 . .	317	1783 . .	235
		Total . .	3763 men.

† See Appendix C, p. 72.

Colonial laws and furnished by the Delaware State upon the call of Congress, who appointed their field officers,—remained in service only until after the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777.

Hall's regiment* was the only strictly "Continental" one furnished by Delaware that saw active service. It was organized under a law of the Continental Congress, and this is the regiment always referred to when mention is made during the war of the "Delaware Regiment."

Patterson's battalion† was a part of the "Flying Camp," as it was called,—a body of men called out by Congress in the fall of 1776 from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to protect the Middle Colonies and to serve until December 1, 1776. Being undisciplined militia, their record was not satisfactory, and they returned to their homes at the expiration of their brief term of service, having had but one slight skirmish with the enemy.

Delaware, by an Act of the General Assembly, passed June 21, 1780, raised a fourth regiment, and the command was assigned to Colonel Henry Neill.‡ It was the second Con-



tinental regiment mustered into the service of the United States from that

State. It was called "Continental Regiment, No. 38," was

* See Appendixes D and E, pp. 75 and 78.

† See Appendix G, p. 81.

‡ See Appendix F, p. 80.

stationed in Kent County, Maryland, and served but a limited period.*

The services of Captain Allen McLane's partisan company, whether as an independent command or afterwards as part of Lee's Corps, are too well known to require here detailed repetition.†

Delaware, however, says Whiteley,—

“Had great cause in the main to be proud of the conduct and heroism of its Revolutionary soldiers. In less than a month after the Declaration of Independence the State had eight hundred men in the field, who fought at Brooklyn, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton, when the regiment, reduced to only one hundred officers and men, and its colonel killed while gallantly leading it into action, virtually ceased to exist.

“In April, 1777, however, another regiment took its place, which fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford, Ninety Six, and Eutaw, and this latter organization never laid down its arms, though reduced to almost a mere handful of men, until Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown and Leslie evacuated Charleston.

“In fact, there was not a battle during the Revolution worthy of the name, except those at Bunker's Hill and at Yorktown, in which one of the two Delaware regiments did not participate with credit. And even at Yorktown, though Hall's regiment itself, or rather what was left of it, was not present, it being at that time with Greene in the Carolinas, yet seven hundred recruits, raised in Delaware and Maryland for Kirkwood's and Smallwood's battalions, were stopped on their way to join their respective commands and ordered to join the American army before Yorktown, and thus the regiment itself may be said to have participated there also in the siege, the decisive battle, and conclusive victory of the war.”

The first Delaware Regiment, under the brave Haslet, in August, 1776, joined the head-quarters of the army,

* See “Life of John Neill, of Lewes, Del., and Descendants” (private edition), 1875; also, “Remembrancer,” Vol. X., part 2, London, 1780.

† See Appendix H, p. 82.

which was then at New York, the troops marching from Dover to New York without tents, and probably supplying themselves with provisions along the route. The regiment was brigaded with Smallwood's Maryland and four Pennsylvania regiments, Lord Sterling being in command of the brigade. On the 27th of August, not more than five weeks after their marching from their native State, the Delawareans were in the battle of Brooklyn, or Long Island, and behaved with the courage, the discipline, and the steadiness of veteran soldiers.

It was stated at the time that the Delaware, with the Maryland and Pennsylvania troops, fought as bravely as men could possibly do. The latter became separated, by which means the enemy obliged them to fight in small parties. "But the Delawares, being well trained, kept and fought in a compact body the whole time, and, when obliged to retreat, preserved their ranks, and entered the lines in that order; and were obliged frequently, while retreating, to fight their way through bodies of the enemy." Cæsar Rodney, also, in a letter at the time to his brother Thomas Rodney, speaks of

"the great honor obtained by the Delaware Battalion in the affair at Long Island, from the unparalleled bravery they showed in view of all the Generals and troops within the lines, who alternately praised and pitied them."

In a subsequent letter he says,—

"The Delaware and Maryland regiments stood firm to the last; they stood for four hours drawn up on a hill, in close array, their colors flying, the enemy's artillery playing upon them, nor did they think of quitting their station until an express order from the General commanded them to retreat. . . . The standard was torn with shot in Ensign Stephen's hands."

Lieutenants Stewart and Harvey were killed; Major Macdonough, who was in command, Lieutenant Anderson, and Ensign Corse were wounded.

The next general battle in which the regiment participated was that of White Plains; then at Trenton, on Christmas day, 1776. The battle of Princeton followed in ten days afterwards,

and here the brave Colonel Haslet fell in the first attack on the British lines at sunrise. Soon after, the

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Haslet". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the text "and here the brave Colonel Haslet fell".

regiment, greatly reduced in numbers and never reorganized, was disbanded; the majority of officers and men having left to serve in the new Continental regiment called for by resolve of Congress (of September 16, 1776) to serve during the war. By reference to the following rolls, it will be readily perceived how many officers of the first Delaware Regiment obtained appointments in Colonel Hall's new regiment. These officers, doubtless, also carried off a great number of their men. The former were commissioned by Congress, though their appointment, except as to general officers, was left to the government of the several States, which provided arms and clothing for the men.

This second regiment became the justly celebrated "Delaware Line." The first company to join it was Captain John Patten's; the second was Captain Robert Kirkwood's,—both in the latter part of 1776. Six other companies joined during the winter, and the regiment was

filled to the standard of eight hundred men by the following spring, though there were the usual difficulties and delays in clothing, equipping, and arming it.*

It is not easy to obtain a correct or complete history of the regiment for the years 1777-79, there being in the State House at Dover but few original rolls, or other returns of any kind, of the regiment; our main reliance being on the private papers and letters of the officers and men, and these are few and difficult to find at the present day.

We know, however, the regiment joined Washington in the Jerseys in the spring of 1777, and participated in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Germantown. Its members also shared the privations and bore the sufferings of the dreary winter at Valley Forge, as became true American soldiers.†

It was in the southern campaigns, however, where the

* The receipt on the opposite page, later in the same year, when Colonel Pope was in command, owing to Colonel Hall having been seriously wounded at the battle of Germantown, is in the handwriting of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and is photographed directly from the original. See, also, petition of officers of Delaware regiment to General Assembly of the Delaware State, dated December 4, 1779, praying for relief in the matter of supplies of provisions and clothing. Scharf's "History of Delaware," Vol. I., p. 250; also Whiteley's "Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware," pp. 52, 53. The original of this interesting document, with the signatures of all the officers appended, together with the official action of the two Houses of the General Assembly thereon, is now in the archives of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati.

† See Caleb P. Bennett's "Narrative of the Delaware Regiment in the Revolution," *Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. IX. (1885).

regiment won its immortality. On April 13, 1780, the Delaware and Maryland troops, then encamped around Morristown in New Jersey, were ordered South. On April 16, they took up their line of march, two regiments from Maryland and one from Delaware, each about five hundred strong, or some fifteen hundred men in all. The brave Baron de Kalb was assigned as their commander.

Colonel Hall did not march with his regiment, nor did he ever join it again, having been disabled by his wounds received at Germantown from taking the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Pope was on furlough at the time of march (having been also wounded at Mamaroneck), and did not go South. Major Joseph Vaughan was therefore in command. The regiments marched from Morristown to the head of Elk, as it was then called (now Elkton), in Cecil County, Maryland. This march was through Philadelphia and Wilmington,—a distance of one hundred and eight miles. They were veterans of three years' service, as thoroughly trained and disciplined, as brave and good soldiers as were to be found in the Continental Army, and if Greene had *then* been in command of the Southern Department instead of Gates, their worse than decimation at Camden would have been avoided and the lives of many of these brave and patriotic men saved.

From the head of Elk all the troops were taken by water to Petersburg, in Virginia, except the park of artillery, which proceeded by land, under escort of a detachment from all the line. The journal of Sergeant-Major William Seymour gives a complete and exceedingly interesting

account of the entire campaign.* The description of the marches, the condition of the troops, their want of provisions, and their losses in battle are all fully and vividly related. Leaving Petersburg, the column proceeded southward by the way of Hillsborough, in North Carolina (four hundred and seventy miles from the Elk), to Buffalo Ford, on Deep River, where General Gates took command of the entire Southern army.

They were now approaching Camden, the scene of their first great battle in the South, where, though the issue was so disastrous to the American forces, the Delaware and Maryland lines won imperishable renown. It is not the intention here to describe in detail this, or indeed any other, battle in which these troops were afterwards engaged,—to do so would be foreign to the object and scope of this paper. The battle of Camden was fought on August 16, 1780, and resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the American troops, though the Delaware and Maryland soldiers covered themselves with glory in saving the remainder of the routed army from annihilation. The former regiment at the commencement of the battle was five hundred strong; at its close—and the fight lasted scarcely an hour—less than two hundred officers and men remained! Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan and Major John Patten were among the prisoners, and the command for the remainder

Robert Kirkwood

of the war devolved mainly upon the glorious Kirkwood,—he of whom Seymour writes in panegyric that :

* See *Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. VII. (1883).

"His (Kirkwood's) heroick valour and uncommon and undaunted bravery must needs be recorded in history till after years."*

At Charlotte and Hillsborough, Kirkwood afterwards collected what remained of the regiment; and three companies of light infantry being formed out of the combined different corps, to the command of one of them—composed of the remnants of the Delaware and Second Maryland Regiments—Captain Kirkwood was assigned.

They participated in all the battles under Greene (who had relieved Gates) in the South from this time until the evacuation of Charleston by the British, near the close of the war, which was virtually ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in the fall of the preceding year. At Guilford Court-House, Hobkirk's Hill, Eutaw Springs, and Ninety Six this gallant band immortalized themselves. General Greene, in his report to Congress of the battle at Guilford, mentions in the most commendatory manner the

"old Delaware company of light infantry, under the brave Captain Kirkwood, whose conduct and intrepidity were peculiarly conspicuous;"

and Lee speaks of

"the company of Delaware, under Kirkwood, to whom none could be superior."

* Henry Lee, in his edition of his father's "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States," says, by way of comparison, in speaking of Captain Edward Oldham, of the Fourth Maryland line, "too much praise cannot be given him. He (Captain Oldham) was engaged in almost every action in the South, and was uniformly distinguished for gallantry and good conduct. *With the exception of Kirkwood of Delaware and Rudolph of the Legion Infantry*, he was probably entitled to more credit than any officer of his rank in Greene's army,—a distinction which must place him high on the rolls of fame."

The same praise is bestowed upon these troops in successive engagements with the enemy. In fact, there is scarcely a general order issued by Greene in this whole campaign, after any of its battles, in which the Delaware battalion is not particularly named as meriting especial praise. In the siege and storming of the post of Ninety Six, Colonel Henry Lee led Kirkwood's Delawares with the troops of his own legion, and, with the intrepid Captain John Rudolph* leading the forlorn hope in advance, was the first to enter the fort. Though the attack failed, the gallantry of these troops was again commented on in orders by the commander of the American forces.

Congress, when the report of Greene of the battle of Eutaw was received, passed a resolution of thanks in which it was resolved,—

“That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to the officers and men of the Maryland and Virginia brigades *and Delaware battalion of Continental troops*, for the unparalleled bravery and heroism by them displayed in advancing to the enemy through an incessant fire and charging them with an impetuosity and order that could not be resisted.”

Their final year of service is described by Bennett succinctly as follows:

“The Pennsylvanians, Marylanders, and Delawares, under the command of General St. Clair, after the surrender at Yorktown, proceeded South to join the army in South Carolina under General Greene, where we arrived, after a long and fatiguing march, the first day of January, 1782. On our arrival we (the Delaware detachment, commanded by Captain William McKennan), of course, took our station in Colonel William Washington's legion, composed of the remains of his regiment of horse and the shattered remains of the Delaware regiment, under the command of Captain Robert

* Written indifferently Rudolph and Rudolph in the reports.

Kirkwood, with Captain Peter Jaquett, Lieutenants James Campbell and Thomas Anderson, who had been in command of the two companies of said regiment and had remained with the Southern army since the battle of Camden, August 16, 1780.

"When the officers above mentioned and the invalids, with several other non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to Delaware, were relieved by those under the command of Captain William McKennan, with Captain Paul Queenault, Lieutenants Hyatt and Bennett, they proceeded soon after on their route for the State of Delaware. Our forces were then concentrated under General Greene, the army proceeded down towards Charleston, where the British were in force (the *elite* of the army was composed of the two legions, Washington's and Lee's, with a detachment from the line of the army under the command of Major James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania), and took up a position on the Ashley River and was constantly kept on the alert, never stationary; the whole or part of the command being continually on the lines watching the movements of the enemy.

* * * * *

"The troops, both British and American, for the remainder of the campaign were inactive, the heat of the weather and the sickly season had arrived. The army retired from active service, and remained in that situation until it was understood the British army was on the eve of evacuating Charleston, the only position then held in the Southern States.

"Soon after, Captain William McKennan and his command were ordered to proceed to the State of Delaware, there to wait for further orders."*

And, as a concluding chapter in this brief history, Sergeant-Major Seymour closes his journal in these words:

"On November 7th (1782), the Maryland and Pennsylvania troops were formed into two battalions or regiments, each consisting of six hundred men, rank and file, the eighteen months men being sent home to their respective States. At the same time the Delaware regiment had orders to hold themselves in readiness to march home from the southward on the 16th of November.

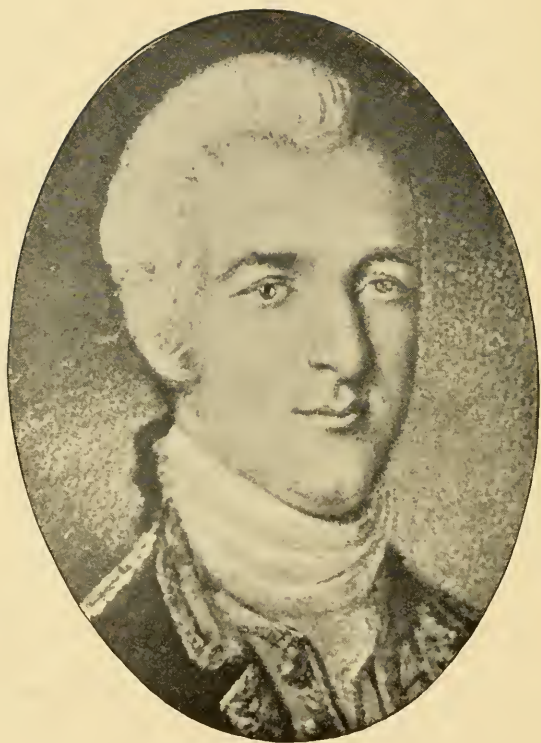
"On the same day started from head-quarters on the Ashley River for

* *Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. IX. (1885).

home, coming by way of Camden. Having arrived there November 22, were detained thirteen days by orders from General Greene; left on December 5, coming by way of Salisbury, Petersburg, Carter's Ferry, on James River, we arrived at Georgetown, in Maryland, January 12, 1783; left there the same day and arrived at Christiana Bridge on the 17th, after a march of seven hundred and twenty miles from encampment on Ashley River, which was performed with very much difficulty, our men being so very weak after a tedious sickness which prevailed amongst them all last summer and fall."*

No eulogy of the Delaware Line in the Revolution is needed to be added at this day. The simple recountal of its history and its services is sufficient, it would seem, to perpetuate for all time the heroism, the endurance, and the patriotism of its officers and its men.

* *Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. VII. (1883).



Dan J. Adams

1751-1796.

FROM MINIATURE PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF DESCENDANT, CHARLES BRECK ADAMS, FERGUSON, MO.

APPENDIX B.

**Record of Personal and Military Services of Original
Members of Delaware State Society
of the Cincinnati.**

ADAMS, DANIEL JENIFER, born at Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland, 1751; the son of Josias and Ann (Jenifer) Adams. Commissioned First Lieutenant Captain Beall's Independent Company, Maryland Militia, January 14, 1776; Brigade-Major to General Beall, of Maryland "Flying Camp," August 27 to December 1, 1776; Major Seventh Maryland Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 1, 1777; resigned June 8, 1779. Served after war as Brigadier-General of Militia and Sheriff of New Castle County, Delaware. Elected as a delegate to the General Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1787. Died November, 1796, and buried in Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Delaware.*

ADAMS, WILLIAM, son of Captain Nathan Adams, of Colonel John Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops,

* His portrait by Peale and certificate of membership in Society of the Cincinnati are in possession of his great-grandson, Charles Breck Adams, Ferguson, St. Louis Co., Missouri. This and all the other certificates of membership are signed by General Washington as President, and General Knox as Secretary of the Society, and dated April 26, 1787.

in Continental Service (commissioned January 19, 1776,

and died in
service from
wounds March
27, 1776). His

Nathan Adams

eldest son was admitted to membership in the Cincinnati under the provision of the original Institution.

ANDERSON, ENOCH, born at Newport, New Castle County, Delaware. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Captain Stidham's Company, Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops, in Continental Service, January 13, 1776; wounded at battle

Enoch Anderson

of Long Island, N. Y., August 27, 1776; Captain, December 3, 1776; transferred to Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777; and retired from service, September —, 1778. Died March 4, 1820.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH, born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1757. Studied law and at commencement of Revolution commissioned Ensign Third New Jersey Regiment, Continental Establishment, May —, 1776; Second Lieutenant, July 19, 1776; First Lieutenant, November 29, 1776; Captain, October 26, 1777; transferred to First New Jersey Regiment, Continental Establishment, January 1, 1781; retained in New Jersey Battalion, Continental Establishment, April —, 1783; Regimental Paymaster from October 26, 1777, to close of war; brevetted Major, September 30, 1783; was also with General Sullivan in expedition against Iroquois Indians and present at siege of

Yorktown. After the war he began the practice of law in Delaware, and in 1791 was appointed by President Washington, Territorial Judge of the region south of the Ohio River, and took part as delegate from Jefferson County in framing

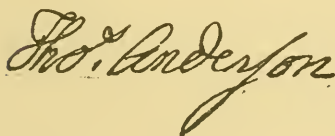
Constitu-
tion of
Tennes-



see. He was United States Senator from that State from 1797 to 1815, and acting as President *pro tempore*; was also First Comptroller of U. S. Treasury from 1815 till his death, in Washington, D. C., April 17, 1837.

ANDERSON, THOMAS, born in New Castle County, Dela-

ware. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Captain Learmonth's Company, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment,



Continental Establishment, September 10, 1778, and continued to close of war. Served as Quartermaster of Regiment 1778-1780.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, born in New Jersey, and commissioned Ensign Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Continental Establishment, February 17, 1777; served to July 1, 1778. Commissioned Ensign First New Jersey Regiment, Continental Establishment, June 21, 1781, and served to November 3, 1783.

BENNETT, CALEB PREW, born in Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1758; the son of Joseph and Betty Bennett. Removed with parents to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1761, his father being a merchant

in the importing trade with Europe and West Indies. At commencement of Revolution, served one year in ranks of Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops, in Continental Service, as private and First Sergeant; commissioned Ensign Captain Thomas Holland's Company, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777; wounded at battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; Second Lieutenant, August 16, 1778; First Lieutenant Captains John Rhodes and William McKennan's Companies (same regiment), April, 1780, and served to close of war. Present at siege of Yorktown, and in command of battery on day Lord Cornwallis surrendered. Commissioned Major of Delaware State Militia and in command of forces at New Castle during War of 1812-14. Treasurer of New Castle County, 1807-1832, when elected Governor of Delaware, and died in office, May 9, 1836. Buried in Friends' Cemetery, Fourth and West Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.* Assistant Treasurer of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, 1799.†

CAMPBELL, JAMES, appointed from Delaware. Commissioned Ensign Captain Enoch Anderson's Company, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777; Second Lieutenant, May 21, 1778,

* Governor Bennett was the last surviving officer of the Delaware Line. See obituary notices in *Delaware Gazette* and *American Watchman*, Wilmington, Delaware, May 10, 1836, and *Delaware State Journal*, Wilmington, Delaware, same date. His certificate of membership in the Cincinnati is now in possession of his grandson, Calvin Smith Bennett, Greenfield Plantation, near Natchez, Mississippi.

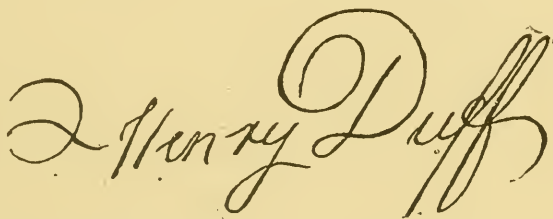
† See *ante*, p. 26.

and First Lieutenant Captain Jaquett's Company (same regiment), 1780. Served to close of war.*

DRISKELL, JOSEPH, born in New York. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Stevens's Battalion, New York Artillery, November 9, 1776, which became part of the Third Regiment Artillery Corps, Continental Establishment; First Lieutenant, May 7, 1779. Retired from service January 1, 1783.

DUFF, HENRY, born near Newport, New Castle County, Delaware, the son of Colonel Thomas Duff (of Delaware Militia in Revolution, a prominent landowner and Justice of the Peace

as well as Sheriff of the county, 1763-72). Commissioned En-



sign Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, November 29, 1776; Second Lieutenant Captain Enoch Anderson's Company, April 5, 1777, and First Lieutenant Captain Learmonth's Company (same regiment), August 16, 1778. Served to close of the war. Died in New Castle County, Delaware, May —, 1789.

GILDER, REUBEN, appointed from Delaware, and served as Surgeon in Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service until disbandment of

* His certificate of membership in the Cincinnati is now in possession of the Delaware Historical Society.

regiment. Commissioned Surgeon Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777, and served to close of war. Reuben Gilder afterwards appears as Captain Second Company, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter L. Berry's detachment of Philadelphia Militia in War of 1812-14.*

R. Gilder

HALL, DAVID, born at Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, January 4, 1752; the son of David and Mary (Pollock) Hall; lawyer by profession. Commissioned Captain, Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops, in Continental Service, January 16, 1776; Colonel Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777. Wounded at battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and did not rejoin regiment, owing to disability from wound. Elected Governor of Delaware in 1802, and died September 18, 1817.†

HASLET, JOSEPH, born in Kent County, Delaware; son of Colonel John Haslet, commanding regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service (commissioned January 19, 1776, and killed at battle of Princeton, N. J., January 3, 1777). Colonel Haslet was born in Ireland, and educated for the Presbyterian ministry, but subsequently studied medicine and practised the latter profession in Kent County, Delaware. He was first buried in the grave-yard of the First Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, Pa.; but in 1841 his remains were disinterred and conveyed

* See "Penna. State Archives," Second Series, Vol. XII.

† His certificate of membership in Society of the Cincinnati is now in possession of his great-grandson, John Herdman Walker, Wilmington, Delaware.

to Dover, escorted by the military of Philadelphia, and on July 3 were deposited, with impressive ceremonies, in the vault prepared for them, and a monument erected over them.*

Joseph Haslet, his only son, was admitted to membership in the Cincinnati under the provision of the original Institution. He was a lawyer by profession, and was twice elected Governor of Delaware, in 1811 and 1823,—an honor never conferred by the State on any other citizen. He died in 1823.

HOSMAN, JOSEPH, appointed from Delaware. Commissioned Ensign Captain Learmonth's Company, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777; Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant Captain Purvis's Company (same regiment), August 16, 1778, to January —, 1780.

HYATT, JOHN VANCE, born in New Castle County, Delaware. Commissioned Ensign Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, December 3, 1776; Second Lieutenant Captain Jaquett's Company (same regiment), April 5, 1777; taken prisoner, April 26, 1778; First Lieutenant, September 7, 1778; exchanged, March 31, 1781; rejoined regiment and served in Captain Paul Queenault's Company to close of war. After war, was appointed Justice of the Peace for New Castle County, Delaware, 1785-86. Elected deacon Old Drawyer's Church (1790), and elder St. George's Church, New Castle County, Delaware, 179-. Died, and buried in yard of former church, 1806.

* See Whiteley's "Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware," pp. 14, 15.

JACQUETT, PETER, born on Long Hook Farm, New Castle County, Delaware, April 6, 1754; the son of Peter and Elizabeth Jaquett. Commissioned Ensign in Captain Henry Darby's Company, Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops, in Continental Service, January 17, 1776; Second Lieutenant Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, November 27, 1776; Captain (in same regiment), April 5, 1777, and served to close of war; brevetted Major, September 30, 1783. Died on his farm at Long Hook, September 13, 1834, and was buried in Old Swedes' Church-yard at Wilmington, Delaware. Vice-President of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati from 1795 to its dissolution.*

JONES, JAMES, appointed from Pennsylvania, and commissioned Surgeon's Mate Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Establishment, February 16, 1778 (acting as Surgeon from 1777 to 1779); transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Establishment, May 1, 1779; Surgeon Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Establishment, February —, 1780; retired from service, January 1, 1781. Resided in Kent County, Delaware, till death, April 29, 1830.

KIDD, CHARLES, born in Delaware. Commissioned Ensign Captain



Jaquett's Company, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777; Second Lieu-

* See, *ante*, pp. 24-26. His certificate of membership in Society of the Cincinnati and his sword are now in possession of his grand-nephew, Samuel Price Jaquett, Radnor, Delaware County, Pa.



Peter Jaquet

1754-1834.

FROM PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF DESCENDANT BENJAMIN F. METHVEN, CHICAGO, ILL.

tenant (same regiment), September 7, 1778; First Lieutenant, 1780, and served to close of war.*

KIRKPATRICK, DAVID, appointed from New York. Commissioned Ensign Colonel Malcolm's Additional Continental Regiment, April 24, 1777; transferred to Colonel Spencer's Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 22, 1779; Lieutenant, April 24, 1779; retired, January 1, 1781; Captain General Du Portail's Corps of Sappers and Miners, Continental Establishment, July 25, 1781; wounded at siege of Yorktown, October 14, 1781; served to June 3, 1783. Presented with sword by Lafayette for gallantry at battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. Died in Wilmington, Delaware, and buried in cemetery of First Presbyterian Church, Market and Tenth Streets.

KIRKWOOD, ROBERT, born in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, and was engaged in mercantile business at commencement of Revolution. Commissioned First Lieutenant Captain Henry Darby's Company, Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service, January 17, 1776; Captain, December 1, 1776; transferred to Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, as second ranking Captain, and served to close of war as Senior Captain in command of Delaware Battalion; brevetted Major, September 30, 1783. He was afterwards commissioned Captain Second Regiment United States Infantry, March 4, 1791, and marched under General St. Clair in the expedition against the Indians in Ohio

* Was related by marriage to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Vaughan of same regiment.

Territory. He fell in the battle near Fort Recovery, and, refusing to retreat in the defeat the army there sustained, the gallant soldier fell, "bravely sustaining his point of the action. It was the thirty-third time he had risked his life for his country, and he died as he had lived,—the brave, meritorious, unrewarded Kirkwood."*

LATIMER, HENRY, born at Newport, New Castle County, Delaware, 1752; the son of Hon. James and Sarah (Geddes) Latimer. Studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., and completed course by graduation at Medical College of Edinburgh, Scotland. On return home, commenced the practice of his profession in Wilmington; but in 1777 was commissioned Surgeon in the Continental Army, and attached to what was called the Flying Hospital. Served with the army in all the battles in the Northern Department from Brandywine to Yorktown. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession. Was also elected a member of the State Legislature; also to Congress from 1793 to 1795; and in 1794 was elected United States Senator from Delaware for one term. Died Decem-

* Lee's "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States." Major Kirkwood's commission as First Lieutenant Delaware State Troops—dated January 13, 1776, and signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thomson, Secretary, of Congress—and his commission of Brevet Major, dated September 30, 1783, are now in possession of his great-grandson, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. His certificate of membership in Society of the Cincinnati is in possession of his grandson, General Robert H. K. Whiteley, U. S. Army (retired), who has deposited in the Delaware Historical Society Major Kirkwood's journal, kept by him through the Revolution, and also his sash stained with his blood.

ber 19, 1819, and buried in cemetery of First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware.*

LEARMONTH, JOHN, born in Sussex County, Delaware. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Captain David Hall's Company, Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Ser-

vice, January 16, 1776; First Lieutenant, November 28,

J. Learmonth

1776; Captain Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, April 5, 1777, and served to close of war. Was living at Lewes, Delaware, in November, 1804.

McKENNAN, WILLIAM, born in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. His father was a clergyman, and preached at what is yet known as McKennan's Meeting-House. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Captain Thomas Kean's Company, Colonel Samuel Patterson's Delaware Battalion of the "Flying Camp," June or July, 1776; Second Lieutenant, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, November 29, 1776; First Lieutenant Captains Learmonth and Patten's Companies, (same regiment) April 5, 1777, and February —, 1780, Captain, — 1781, and served to close of war. Present at siege of and surrender at Yorktown, and in command of Delaware Detachment on return to its native State in January, 1783.† Was first Secretary of the Delaware

* His son, John R. Latimer, was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society (1821), elected on Standing Committee (1823-24), Assistant Treasurer (1835-37), Treasurer (1837-54), Vice-President (1854-55), and President (1855 to decease, 1865).

† See, *ante*, p. 8.

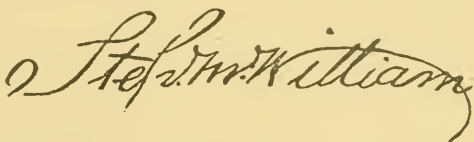
State Society of the Cincinnati (1784-1795).^{*} Trustee of Old Drawyer's Church, 1790. Died and buried in New Castle County, Delaware, February —, 1803.

McLANE, ALLEN, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1746, and removed to Kent County, Delaware, 1774. In 1775 was appointed Lieutenant in Colonel Cæsar Rodney's Regiment of Delaware Militia, and in 1776 joined Washington's army and was distinguished in actions at Long Island, at White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton. Commissioned Captain and assigned to Colonel John Patton's Additional Continental Regiment, January 13, 1777. His partisan company was in service on outposts of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during its occupation by enemy, 1777-1778; attached to Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, December 16, 1778, and to Major Lee's Partisan Corps, July 13, 1779; present at siege of, and surrender at, Yorktown, and retired from service, November 9, 1782. After the war was a member and Speaker of the Delaware Legislature, for six years a privy councillor, for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and United States Marshal of the Delaware District from 1790 to 1798. Also Collector of the Port of Wilmington from 1808 to date of his death, which occurred May 22, 1829. Buried in Asbury Church cemetery, Wilmington, Delaware. After dissolution of Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, he was transferred, on his application (1802), to membership in the Pennsylvania Society. Member of Standing Com-

^{*} See, *ante*, pp. 10-24. His certificate of membership in Society of the Cincinnati is now in possession of his grandson, Dr. Thomas McKennan, Washington, Pa.

mittee therein (1824-1828) and Treasurer-General of the Society (1825-1829).*

McWILLIAM, STEPHEN, born at "Spring Garden," the family residence, near New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware, November —, 1759; the son of Captain Richard and Margaret (Shaw) McWilliam. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Cap-
tain Jaquett's
Company, Col-
onel Hall's Dela-



ware Regiment, Continental Establishment, October 27, 1779, and served to close of war. Appointed Paymaster (same regiment) 1780. Died after 1801, and buried in Immanuel Churchyard at New Castle, Delaware. Was First Assistant Treasurer of Delaware State Society of Cincinnati (1804).†

MITCHELL, NATHANIEL, born 1753, and resided at or near Laurel, Sussex County, Delaware; was the son of James and Margaret (Dagworthy) Mitchell, and nephew of General John Dagworthy, of Delaware. Commissioned Adjutant Colonel John Dagworthy's Delaware Battalion of Militia, 1775; Captain Colonel Samuel Patterson's Delaware Battalion of the "Flying Camp," June to December, 1776; Captain Colonel William Grayson's Additional Continental

* His grandson, Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, is to-day President of the Maryland Society and also Vice-President-General of the General Society of the Cincinnati.

† See *ante*, p. 11. His punch-bowl, besides many pieces of his family silver, articles of jewelry, papers, etc., are now in possession of his great-grandnephew, Thomas David Pearce, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Regiment, January 20, 1777; Major (same regiment) December 23, 1777; transferred to Colonel Nathaniel Gist's Additional Continental Regiment, April 22, 1779; Brigade Major and Inspector to General Peter Muhlenberg, 1779-81; retired from service, January 1, 1781; prisoner of war, July 18, 1782, and paroled. Delegate from Delaware to Continental Congress, 1786-88. Governor of Delaware State, 1805-07. Delegate to the General Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May, 1787. Died at Laurel, Delaware, February 21, 1814, and buried in cemetery of old Broad Creek Episcopal Church, near that town.

MONRO, GEORGE, born at New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware, February 22, 1760; the son of George Monro, of Scotland, and Lydia Hall, his wife, and relative of Governor Hall of Delaware. Graduated from Newark Academy and afterwards studied medicine, graduating from University of Pennsylvania. Commissioned Surgeon's Mate in Sixth Virginia Regiment, Continental Establishment, 1779, and Hospital Surgeon, Continental Establishment, 1781; continued in service with Southern army to close of war (November, 1782). After war, went to Europe and attended medical schools and hospitals in London and Edinburgh for over two years, receiving degree of M.D. from latter university also. Resumed practice of profession and farming in New Castle County, Delaware, in 1786, and in 1797 removed to Wilmington, where he died October 11, 1819. Buried in Presbyterian cemetery, Market and Tenth Streets, in that city. Was one of the trustees of the Wilmington Academy and College (1803) and of Newark

Academy (1818). Assistant Treasurer Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati (1788-1799), and Treasurer from 1799 to dissolution of the Society.*

MOORE, JAMES, born in Delaware. Commissioned First Lieutenant Captain Nathan Adams's Company, Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service, January 19, 1776, Captain Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, December 2, 1776; taken prisoner January 16, 1778; exchanged December 7, 1780, and remained out of service. Was Assistant Treasurer of Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati (1786-1788); Delegate to the General Meetings of the Society (1784, 1787, and 1788), and afterwards was Assistant Treasurer of Pennsylvania Society (1798-1801).†

PATTEN, JOHN, born near Dover, Kent County, Delaware, April 26, 1746, the son of William and Ann Patten. Was a farmer at commencement of Revolution and commissioned First Lieutenant Captain Jonathan Caldwell's Company, Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service, January 15, 1776; senior Captain Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, November 30, 1776; Major, December 14, 1779; taken prisoner at battle of Camden, S. C., August 16, 1780, and on parole to close of war. He returned to Delaware after being paroled (but not exchanged) and did not rejoin his regiment. Served in Continental Congress (1785-86),

* See *ante*, pp. 19-26.

† See *ante*, pp. 14, 17, 20; also Winthrop Sargeant's "Journal of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati, 1784." Not to be confounded with Major James Moore, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Establishment.

and upon the adoption of the United States Constitution was elected member of the Third Congress from Delaware (1793-94). Subsequently elected to the Fourth Congress, and served till 1797. Died December 26, 1800, and buried in Presbyterian Churchyard at Dover, Delaware. Was First Vice-President of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, and so continued until elected President (1799); also Delegate to General Meetings of Society of the Cincinnati (1788, 1790, 1791, and 1793).*

PLATT, JOHN, born in Burlington County, New Jersey, August 13, 1749; the son of Thomas and Sarah (Dennis) Platt. Removed to Wilmington prior to Revolution.

John Platt.

Commissioned Lieutenant
and Surgeon's Mate Colonel
Hall's Delaware Regiment,

Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777, and served to close of war. After the war he resided at his residence of "Chatham," near Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, till death, December —, 1823.

POPE, CHARLES, born 1748, and resided at Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware. At commencement of Revolution was a merchant. Commissioned Captain Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops, in Continental Service, January 18, 1776. Wounded at Mamaroneck, New York, in attack by Colonel Haslet, commanding Delaware and Maryland troops, on British (resulting in defeat of enemy), October 21, 1776. Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777; resigned on account of wounds, December

* See *ante*, pp. 11-26.



Chas Pope

1748-1803.

FROM MINIATURE PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF DESCENDANT MRS. ANN ELIZA (POPE) MARTIN, ST. LOUIS, MO.

13, 1779. Removed to Georgia prior to 1800, and died and buried on his farm in Columbia County, in that State, February 16, 1803.

PURVIS, GEORGE, born in Delaware. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Captain Patten's Company, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777; First Lieutenant, October 15, 1777; Regimental Adjutant, August 15, 1778; Captain (same regiment) —, and served to close of war.

ROCHE, EDWARD, born at Passage, County Cork, Ireland, April 10, 1754; son of Laurence Roche. Resided in New Castle County, Delaware. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777, and Paymaster (same regiment), September 10, 1778. Taken prisoner at battle of Camden, South Carolina, August 16, 1780. Paroled, and did not rejoin his regiment. After the war, resided in Wilmington, Delaware; by profession a notary public and Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty years. Died April 6, 1821, and buried in Old Swedes' Churchyard, Wilmington, Delaware. Treasurer of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati from its organization to 1799, and Secretary from latter date to its dissolution.*

* See *ante*, pp. 11-29. His portrait and sword (formerly belonging to a Hessian officer) are now the property of his great-grandson, William Ford Roche, McVeytown, Pennsylvania; his certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati is in the possession of his great-grandson, Samuel Seay Roche, Nashville, Tennessee; and his commission of Justice of the Peace is in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Ann Eliza Larzelere, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.


SMITH, EBENEZER AUGUSTUS, appointed Surgeon's Mate, and served under Hospital Surgeons James Tilton and George Monro of the Continental Staff. With the latter at camp on the Ashley River, South Carolina, in November, 1782, and served to close of war. Resided afterwards in Wilmington, Delaware, engaged in the practice of his profession; died and buried there. Was one of the trustees of the old Wilmington Academy and College (1803).

TILTON, JAMES, born in Kent County, Delaware, June 1, 1745; the son of Thomas Tilton. Studied medicine and graduated from Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, M.B., 1768, and M.D., 1771. Commissioned Surgeon Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service and served with regiment from January 16, 1776, to December —, 1776. Appointed Hospital Physician April 23, 1777; Hospital Physician and Surgeon, October 6, 1780, and served with army to close of war. After the Revolution, appointed Surgeon-General United States Army, June 11, 1813, and honorably discharged June 15, 1815, after termination of second war between United States and Great Britain. Was skilled and honored as a surgeon and the author of several treatises on medical, sanitary, and other subjects. Resided on his estate near Wilmington, Delaware, and died there May 14, 1822. Was first President of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati from its organization to 1795, and delegate to the General Meetings of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1784 to 1793, when the State Society ceased to be represented.*

* See *ante*, pp. 11-22. His insignia, presented by General Lafayette, is now the property of his grandnephew, Colonel M'Lane Tilton, U.S.M.C.

TWINING, NATHANIEL, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1757; the son of Samuel and Mary (Jenks) Twinning, Private in First Associated Company (Associators) for the Township of Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, (Captain Francis Murray, Commanding), August 21, 1775. Commissioned Ensign Fourth Maryland Regiment, Continental Establishment, December 10, 1776; Second Lieutenant, October 15, 1777, and resigned January 1, 1779. Having been reared in the religious belief of the Society of Friends, he was afterwards disowned (as his brother had also been) for entering the military service. Died after 1792.

VAUGHAN, JOSEPH, born in England and resided in or near Bridgeville, Sussex County, Delaware. Was engaged in iron business and had a furnace near Concord in the same County at the beginning of the Revolution. Commissioned Captain Colonel Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service, January 21, 1776. Major Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment, Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777, and Lieutenant-Col-

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Vaughan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the text for Joseph Vaughan.

onel (same regiment), December 14, 1779. Taken prisoner at battle of Camden, South Carolina, August 16, 1780, with Major Patten and other officers of the Delaware Regiment, and placed on parole till close of war. After the war, he moved into that portion of Maryland known as "The Fork," a tract lying between the two branches of the Nanticoke River, and adjacent to the Delaware State line. Here he died, but in what year is not known.

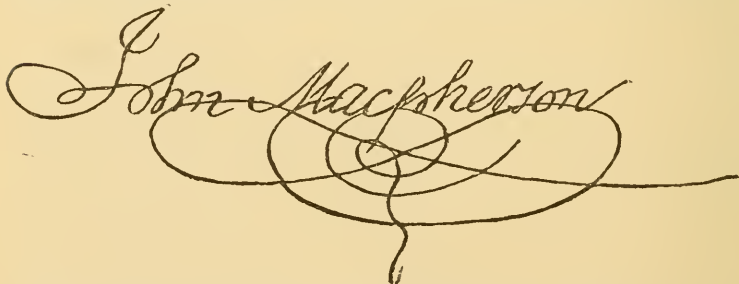
APPENDIX C.

Roll of the Field, Staff, and Company Officers of Colonel John Haslet's Regiment of Delaware State Troops in Continental Service for the Month of January, 1776.*

RANK.	<i>Field.</i>	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Colonel, JOHN HASLET,		January 19, 1776.
Lieutenant-Colonel, GUNNING BEDFORD,		" 19, "
Major, THOMAS MACDONOUGH,†		March 22, 1776.

* The only roster of the regiment in existence shows the above field, staff, and company officers,—a more complete list than Mr. Whiteley was able to obtain.

† John Macpherson, Esq., was elected Major of the regiment, January 19, 1776; but was not then living, being killed by the side of General Montgomery, to whom he was acting as aid-de-camp, in the storming of Quebec,



December 31, 1775, and before he was commissioned. Intelligence of his death reached the Delaware Assembly in March, 1776, and, having recommended to Congress Thomas Macdonough to succeed Macpherson, the former was elected Major.

RANK.	Staff.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Surgeon,	JAMES TILTON, M.D.	
Chaplain,	REV. JOSEPH MONTGOMERY.	
Adjutant,	THOMAS HOLLAND.	
Quartermaster,	ROBERT BAIL.	

First Company.

Captain,	JOSEPH STIDMAN (STIDHAM?),	January 13, 1776.
First Lieutenant,	LEWIS HOWELL,	" 13, "
Second Lieutenant,	ENOCH ANDERSON,	" 13, "
Ensign,	THOMAS HOLLAND,	" 13, "

Second Company.

Captain,	JONATHAN CALDWELL,	" 15, "
First Lieutenant,	JOHN PATTEN,	" 15, "
Second Lieutenant,	GEORGE MCCALL,	" 15, "
Ensign,	JAMES STEVENS,	" 15, "

Third Company.

Captain,	DAVID HALL,	" 16, "
First Lieutenant,	JONATHAN HARNEY,*	" 16, "
Second Lieutenant,	JOHN LEARMONTH,	" 16, "
Ensign,	CORD HAZZARD,	" 16, "

Fourth Company.

Captain,	HENRY DARBY,	" 17, "
First Lieutenant,	ROBERT KIRKWOOD, JR.,	" 17, "
Second Lieutenant,	WILLIAM POPHAM,†	" 17, "
Ensign,	PETER JAQUETT, JR.,	" 17, "

* Reported killed at battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776. This name is frequently spelled Genethen Harney.

† Afterwards President of New York State Society of Cincinnati, and President-General of the General Society, 1844, to date of death (1847).

Fifth Company.

RANK.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Captain, CHARLES POPE,	January 18, 1776.
First Lieutenant, JAMES WELLS,	" 18, "
Second Lieutenant, ALEXANDER STUART (STEWART?) JR., *	" 18, "
Ensign, JOHN WILLSON,	" 18, "

Sixth Company.

Captain, NATHAN ADAMS,†	" 19, "
First Lieutenant, JAMES MOORE,	" 19, "
Second Lieutenant, JAMES GORDON,	" 19, "
Ensign, THOMAS NIXON, JR.,	" 19, "

Seventh Company.

Captain, SAMUEL SMITH,	" 20, "
First Lieutenant, JOHN DICKSON,	" 20, "
Second Lieutenant, JAMES MACDONOUGH, JR.,	" 20, "
Ensign, ABRAM CARTY,	" 20, "

Eighth Company.

Captain, JOSEPH VAUGHAN,	" 21, "
First Lieutenant, JOSEPH TRUITT (or FRINT)	" 21, "
Second Lieutenant, JOHN PERKINS,	" 21, "
Ensign, WILLIAM VAUGHAN,‡	" 21, "

* Reported killed at battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776.

† Died in service, March 27, 1776. His son, William Adams, was an original member of the Delaware Cincinnati, by right of representation of his father.

‡ Died in service, March 22, 1777.

APPENDIX D.

Roll of Field, Staff and Company Officers of the Delaware Regiment of Foot, on the Continental Establishment, Commanded by Colonel David Hall, on the arrangement of April 5, 1777. (Original Roll, by Caleb P. Bennett, in archives of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati.)

Field and Staff.

Colonel, DAVID HALL.

Lieutenant-Colonel, CHARLES POPE.

Major, JOSEPH VAUGHAN.

Adjutant, JOHN LUCAS.*

Paymaster, EDWARD ROCHE,†

Quartermaster, JAMES TRUSAM.*

Surgeon, REUBEN GILDER.

Surgeon's Mate, JOHN PLATT.

* Whiteley, in his "History of Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware," states George Purvis as Adjutant and Thomas Anderson as Quartermaster, at this period.

James Trusam or Tresham, was afterwards Adjutant, Colonel Henry Neill's Regiment, 1780. See Appendix F.

† The writer adds that Edward Roche was appointed Lieutenant and Paymaster, August, 1778, Thomas Anderson was appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster in 1778, Stephen McWilliam was appointed ditto in 1780, and John Vaughan was appointed ditto in 1780.

First Company.

Captain, JOHN PATTEN.

First Lieutenant, GENETHAN HARNEY.*

Second Lieutenant, GEORGE PURVIS.

Ensign, BENJAMIN McLANE.

Second Company.

Captain, ROBERT KIRKWOOD.

First Lieutenant, ALEXANDER STEWART.*

Second Lieutenant, PAUL QUEENAULT.

Ensign, JOHN BETSON.

Third Company.

Captain, JAMES MOORE.

First Lieutenant, JOHN WILLSON.

Second Lieutenant, JAMES BRATTON.

Ensign, THOMAS BERRY.

Fourth Company.

Captain, ENOCH ANDERSON.

First Lieutenant, JOHN CORSE.

Second Lieutenant, HENRY DUFF.

Ensign, JAMES CAMPBELL.

Fifth Company.

Captain, THOMAS HOLLAND.†

* Whiteley reports these officers as killed at the battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776.

† Killed at battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1777.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thos. Holland". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the footnote text.

First Lieutenant, JOHN RHODES.

Second Lieutenant, CALEB BROWN.

Ensign, CALEB P. BENNETT.

Sixth Company.

Captain, JOHN LEARMONTH.

First Lieutenant, WILLIAM MCKENNAN.

Second Lieutenant, GRIFFITH JORDAN.

Ensign, JOSEPH HOSMAN.

Seventh Company.

Captain, CORD HAZZARD.*

First Lieutenant, DANIEL POWELL COX.

Second Lieutenant, JOSEPH WILDS.

Ensign, ELIJAH SKILLINGTON.

Eighth Company.

Captain, PETER JAQUETT.

First Lieutenant, RICHARD WILDS.

Second Lieutenant, JOHN V. HYATT.

Ensign, CHARLES KIDD.

* "Captain Cord Hazzard was still living when I last heard from him (in 1825). He resigned his commission in March, 1778, owing to the loss of his hearing by the bursting of a shell at Mud Island during the attack."—C. P. B.

NOTE.—"Those comprise the whole appointments made in the Delaware Regiment from 1777 till the peace 1783."—C. P. B.

APPENDIX E.

Roll of the Field, Staff, and other Officers of the Delaware Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel David Hall, for the month of February, 1780.

Field and Staff.

RANK.	DATE OF ORIGINAL COMMISSION.	
Colonel, DAVID HALL,	April	5, 1777.
Lieutenant-Colonel, CHARLES POPE,	April	5, 1777.
Major, JOSEPH VAUGHAN,	April	5, 1777.
Adjutant, GEORGE PURVIS,	August	15, 1778.
Paymaster, EDWARD ROCHE,	September	10, 1778.
Quartermaster, THOMAS ANDERSON,	September	10, 1778.
Surgeon, REUBEN GILDER,	April	5, 1777.
Surgeon's Mate, JOHN PLATT,	April	5, 1777.

First Company.

Captain, JOHN PATTEN,	November	30, 1776.
First Lieutenant, WILLIAM McKENNAN,	April	5, 1777.
Second Lieutenant, ELIJAH SKILLINGTON,	September	8, 1778.

Second Company.

Captain, ROBERT KIRKWOOD,	December	1, 1776.
First Lieutenant, DANIEL P. COX,	April	5, 1777.
Second Lieutenant, CHARLES KIDD,	September	7, 1778.

Third Company.

RANK.	DATE OF ORIGINAL COMMISSION.	
Captain, JOHN LEARMONTH,	April	5, 1777.
First Lieutenant, HENRY DUFF,	August	16, 1778.
Second Lieutenant, THOMAS ANDERSON,	September	10, 1778.

Fourth Company.

Captain, PETER JAQUETT,	April	5, 1777.
First Lieutenant, JAMES CAMPBELL,	April	5, 1777.
Second Lieutenant, STEPHEN MCWIL-		
LIAM,	October	27, 1779.

Fifth Company.

Captain, JOHN WILLSON,	March	1, 1777.
First Lieutenant, PAUL QUEENAULT,	January	26, 1778.
Second Lieutenant, EDWARD ROCHE,	September	10, 1778.

Sixth Company.

Captain, JOHN CORSE,	March	1, 1779.
First Lieutenant, CALEB BROWN,	September	10, 1778.
Second Lieutenant,		

Seventh Company.

Captain, JOHN RHODES,	December	4, 1776.
First Lieutenant, CALEB P. BENNETT,	August	16, 1778.
Second Lieutenant,		

Eighth Company.

Captain, GEORGE PURVIS,	October	15, 1777.
First Lieutenant, JOSEPH HOSMAN,	August	16, 1778.
Second Lieutenant, JOSEPH HOSMAN,		

APPENDIX F.

Roll of Officers of the Delaware Regiment, raised by an Act of the General Assembly of the Delaware State, and passed at Dover, the 21st day of June, 1780, commanded by Colonel Henry Neill and appointed to serve in the Army of the United States until the 1st day of November. (Mustered at Philadelphia, and pay commencing from the 10th day of July. Discharged the 28th day of October, 1780.)

RANK.	<i>Field and Staff.</i>	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Lieutenant-Colonel, HENRY NEILL,		July 8, 1780.
Major, JAMES MITCHELL,		July 8, 1780.
Quartermaster, JOHN WEST,		July 10, 1780.
Surgeon, ROBERT WILCOX,		August 5, 1780.
Adjutant, JAMES TRESHAM,*		July 31, 1780.

Captains.

1. SIMON WILMER WILSON.
2. CHARLES NIXON.
3. HUGH McCracken.
4. GEORGE SMITH.
5. WILLIAM CLEMENT.
6. WILLIAM MOORE.

* See Note, p. 75.

APPENDIX G.

Roll of Officers of Colonel Samuel Patterson's Delaware Battalion of the "Flying Camp," to serve until December 1st, 1776.

Colonel, SAMUEL PATTERSON.*

Lieutenant-Colonel, GEORGE LATIMER.

Captain, WILLIAM MOODY.

Captain, JOSEPH CALDWELL.†

Captain, THOMAS KEAN.‡

Captain, JAMES DUNN.

Captain, THOMAS SKILLINGTON.

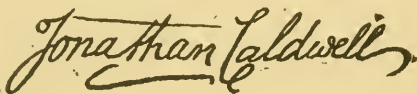
Captain, MATT. MANLOVE.

Captain, JOHN WOODGATE.

Captain, NATHANIEL MITCHELL.§

* Afterwards Brigadier-General of Delaware State Milita.

† There were two Captains Caldwell in the service of Delaware, the above-named and Jonathan Caldwell of Colonel Haslet's Regiment; the latter of the two being the originator, it is said, of the term "Blue Hen's Chickens" as applied to the Delaware soldiers in the Revolution.



‡ Afterwards a member of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati. Born 1747 and died 1802. Buried in Presbyterian cemetery, Market and Tenth Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

§ Afterwards Major in Grayson's and Gist's Additional Continental Regiments and a member of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati. See Record of Officers, Appendix B.

APPENDIX H.

Roll of Officers of Captain Allen McLane's Partisan
Company of Foot in the Service of the United
States for the months of March, April, May, and
June, 1779.

COMMISSIONED.

Captain, ALLEN McLANE,	January 13, 1777.
First Lieutenant, A. M. DUNN,	" 13, "
Second Lieutenant, WILLIAM JONES,*	" 13, "

* Killed at Wyoming, April 17, 1779.

APPENDIX I.

Roll of Officers of Veteran Corps of Delaware (composed of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and disbanded after 1802).

Captain, ALLEN McLANE.

First Lieutenant, EDWARD ROCHE.

Second Lieutenant, GEORGE MONRO.

Third Lieutenant, DAVID KIRKPATRICK.

Reorganized as a Veteran Home-Guard for defence of Wilmington, Delaware, on proclamation of war by the United States with Great Britain, June 18, 1812.

Captain, ALLEN McLANE.

First Lieutenant, PETER JAQUETT.

Second Lieutenant, EDWARD ROCHE.

Third Lieutenant, DAVID KIRKPATRICK.

Surgeons.

DR. JAMES TILTON.

DR. GEORGE MONRO.

DR. EBENEZER AUGUSTUS SMITH.

APPENDIX K.

FUNERAL ORATION

ON THE DEATH OF

GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
AND PRONOUNCED AT WILMINGTON ON THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1800.

BY

EDWARD ROCHE,

Secretary of the Society.

Cultivate the Virtues of your Fathers,
Valour, truth and temperance and justice.
Who shall dare, if thus renew'd, ye feel
Your innate dignity; when bold to act,
And clear to penetrate, ye know the force
And worth of Independence; who shall dare,
By open violence, or insidious guile,
Provoke your vengeance.

—RICHARDSON.

WILMINGTON.

PRINTED AT THE FRANKLIN PRESS,

BY JAMES WILSON.

1800.



Dr. Roche Lecz

1754-1821.

A SKETCH OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

ON the 22d of February last, being the day recommended by Congress for paying a tribute of grateful respect to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, a large Concourse of citizens assembled in the borough of Wilmington, impressed with one common sentiment of respect and veneration for the many virtues of our departed HERO.

A procession was formed at the Town-Hall, in the following order :—

1. Captain Israel's Company of Artillery, from Christiana-Bridge, in uniform.
2. Captain Darragh's Company of Infantry, from New-Castle, in uniform.
3. Captain Elliot's Company of Infantry, of Wilmington, in uniform.
4. Detachment of Infantry of the United States, commanded by Captain Peyton.
5. Military Music.
6. Clergy.
7. Sixteen young Ladies, dressed in white, each representing a State, by bearing its name on a black sash, and carrying a sprig of laurel in the outside hand.
8. Vocal Music—eight young Ladies, dressed in white, wearing a black ribbon on the left arm.

9. Black Banner, borne by a Member of the Cincinnati, dressed in black.

Inscribed—"GEORGE WASHINGTON—*We deplore his death.*"
Reverse;—An Eagle, Liberty and Independence.*

10. President of the Cincinnati and Orator of the Day, followed by the Members.

11. Citizens above 45 years of age, who served during the Revolutionary war, either in a civil or military capacity.

12. Officers, civil and military, of the United States and of this State.

13. Citizens, not included in the above description.

About 12 o'clock, the procession, thus formed, proceeded thro' the principal streets to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the ladies deposited their laurels on a table in front of the pulpit, each pronouncing these words: "*Sacred to the memory of Washington—we deposit this laurel as an emblem of his never-dying fame.*" The banner being reclined against the pulpit, and the audience composed,

* The emblem of the Order of the Cincinnati and the motto of the Delaware State; also the present seal of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati. (See back of title-page.)

This same legend, "Liberty and Independence," was not added to the Great Seal of Delaware until more than twenty years after the above date, as may be readily seen by inspection of the seals of that period; although Hon. Peter Robinson, former Secretary of State, says, in a letter dated July 4, 1816, that it was first used in *that* year. It would appear, therefore, in either case, and in absence of proof to the contrary, that the Delaware Cincinnati Society has the honor of being *the originator of the State's motto.* (See, also, *Every Evening* and *Daily Commercial*, Wilmington, Delaware, March 23 and 28, 1895.)

the Ode, prefixed to this oration, was sung by the aforementioned singers and a number of gentlemen ; after which the Rev. Francis A. Latta addressed the Throne of Grace in a very pertinent and pathetic prayer.

Captain ROCHE then pronounced the following Oration. A funeral Anthem concluded the solemnity ; and the procession returned, in the same order they came, to the Town-Hall, and separated.

STANZAS.

For the Twenty-Second of February, 1800.

BY MR. COLEMAN.

Behold the important day appears,
Devoted erst to joy and mirth;
The day which Liberty reveres,
Which gave Columbia's *Hero* birth.

But now, alas, his natal day,
To general mourning consecrate,
Awakes the melancholy lay,
In sad remembrance of his fate.

For WASHINGTON, illustrious Sage,
Ordained by Heaven our rights to save
From tyranny's vindictive rage,
Mature in glory, seeks the grave.

Ye hoary Sages of the land,
Who saw the Hero's first career;
Whose counsels nerved his mighty hand,
Thro' war's tempestuous tide to steer—

You saw him freedom's banner wave,
And thousands rally at the sight,
Britannia's myrmidons to brave,
And triumph in the sanguine fight—

Heave from each reverend breast a sigh,
Sacred to your departed Chief,

While sadness sits in every eye,
And speaks a grateful nation's grief.

Ye Veterans brave, in dangers dire,
Who saw him lift his dauntless form,
And every breast with valour fire,
To meet the battle's deathful storm—

With filial veneration pay
Due honors to your Leader's name;
United tune the plaintive lay,
And celebrate his deathless fame.

Ye Matrons grave and blooming Fair,
In whom the tender virtues reign,
To His loved memory drop a tear,
Who saved you from oppression's chain.

Ye generous Youths, whose bosoms swell
With emulation at the name,
Still on his peerless virtues dwell,
And trace his footsteps up to fame.

For us he traced Columbia's shore,
To various ills and death expos'd;
For us the cares of empire bore;
For us a life of glory closed.

Still shall his name, to freedom dear,
Wake virtuous deeds and thoughts refined;
And grateful recollection rear
His monument in every mind.

FUNERAL ORATION.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The Society of the Cincinnati of Delaware, advance to contribute their part in the public testimonials of sorrow for the death, and honor of the memory, of the late illustrious Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Tho' our members are few, and our means may be weak, yet, when it is remembered that the distinguished HERO whose death is deplored, was our Leader in War, our President in Peace; and the practical illustrator of those virtues which we profess to cherish and inculcate—we trust it will be allowed, however deficient we may be in expression, that our feelings are strongly interested.

The part of Orator, upon this awful and important occasion, has been deputed to me. If an ardent and honest zeal, could compensate for inexperience and very limited abilities, I should expect to command your attention: but feeling as I do most sensibly, how unequal my talents are to the great subject before me, I must earnestly solicit, what I am certain I shall much need, your kind and candid indulgence.

Mr. President, Brethren and Fellow-Citizens,

The truly eminent and illustrious Hero and Patriot, Gen-

* The quaint orthography, arrangement of sentences and punctuation of the following oration, are exact copies of the original.

eral GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose death we now deplore, was the Friend, the Father, of his Country; the kind encourager and supporter of Virtue; and the protector of millions. He was the shield and sword of America;—in him our most sanguine hopes of public good were realized;—by him our greatest fears of political evil were hushed.

Whatever the imagination can conceive of great and good, of awful and sublime in human nature, may be justly ascribed to his character. His was intrinsic grandeur. Great in himself, he shone like a Pharos, fixed upon the immovable and impregnable rock of virtue, to direct us into the fair ports of Peace, Liberty and Safety. In the expressive language of the inimitable Shakespeare :

“He was a combination and a form indeed, where every god did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of his worth.”

The remembrance of the various relations in which he stood and acted, as Hero, Patriot, Statesman, Citizen, Husband, Father, Son and Brother—his undaunted Courage, his inflexible Virtue, his superior Wisdom and his important Services, excite such uncommon sensations and press with such force upon the mind, when we consider the magnitude of our loss, that imagination sinks under the mighty impression. Language is too weak, all customary modes and forms of grief too poor and too trifling, to give utterance to the solemn and deep sensation of our complicated woe.—It imposes an awful and an agonizing Silence!—

In the first paroxism of public grief, if we had been guilty of some excesses—if, “overstepping the modesty of

nature," and the dignity of republicans—we had spoken or acted, in the opinion of abstract reason, absurd or indiscreet, the world might pity, but could not condemn us.

But now, my Brethren and Fellow-Citizens, when we have had leisure to reason and reflect, when the hurry and tumult of our affections have had time to subside, let us endeavor to withdraw our thoughts from the melancholy and afflicting part of the subject, and, with a proper reliance on Providence—with a manly and decent sense of our loss—and a due respect for the honour of the deceased—let us endeavor to draw from it some consolation and useful instruction. It is highly fertile in both.

Our beloved WASHINGTON lived long enough for his country—he lived long enough for his own glory. His fame arrived at maturity, full and round, and fair—he has dropped into the bosom of eternity. I dare not attempt to withdraw the veil that hides eternity from the eyes of men; but I indulge a most lively hope, that his useful labors, and his virtuous life, have ensured to his pure spirit a welcome reception in the mansions of eternal bliss and the highest approbation of Heaven!

With this hope my Brethren and Fellow-Citizens, let us endeavor to change our griefs into joy.

Ought we not greatly to exult, that our country has produced the fairest and grandest example of Virtue, Patriotism and Honor, in the character of our late illustrious President, that history has yet recorded?—What may have been the merits and virtues of the first Heroes and Statesmen which Greece produced after it was colonized by Egypt, I know not: their characters have been transmitted

to us so shrouded with fable and obscured by allegory, that we can have no very definite idea of them ; but the annals of mankind, so far as they can be traced with accuracy and understood with perspicuity, afford no parallel to our WASHINGTON.

Monarchs of the world ! turn over the pages of *his* life, and irradiate your brows with the lustre of his Virtues !

Popular Leaders ! learn from *his* life, that all ambition which has not for its basis private virtue and for its end public good, is ruinous to society and defeats its own purposes.

The life of our matchless CHIEF forms a new æra in the political world: the pomp and power of Kings, the triumphs of Conquerors, the pageantry of State and the pride of Ancestry, are all obscured by the radiance of his glory.

“His glory,” to use the correct language of Mr. Addison, “is impregnable; all the assailants of his renown do but shew their impatience of its brightness, without throwing the least shade upon it. All that can be offered against it is rumor; which is too short-lived to stand in competition with its glory, which is everlasting.”

How consoling is the hope that the memory of his services and virtues will live and be a grand and powerfully stimulating example, to the present and future ages, of every virtuous and patriotic duty.

Happy People ! who have been favored by Heaven with the presence and example of such exalted Virtue, to preserve, direct and enlighten you !

Worthy Hero ! to have commanded the generous confidence, the grateful plaudits and the unfeigned sorrows of a free and virtuous People !

From the earliest period of his manhood, our WASHINGTON was marked by the penetrating eye of observation, as having something in his appearance more than usual to recommend him. He was above the common stature, well proportioned, a manly figure, with features strongly marked. But it was not these alone which so particularly attracted notice—with these alone, he might have been “only the greatest wrestler on the green.” It was the seal of Heaven, impressed by his principles and his virtues, which gave lustre to his countenance and dignity to his manners. It was the brightness of his pure mind, emanating thro’ the mass which enclosed it, that drew from the wise observers of human nature the presages of his future greatness and worth.

Near the banks of the Monongahela, our HERO gave to the world the first proofs of that uncommon presence of mind and strong military genius, which fulfilled in part the predictions in his favor and which afterwards made him be considered as the hope and bulwark of America.

There surrounded by the wily Indians, who lay in ambush to receive him, the obstinate and unfortunate Braddock, fell a victim to his own temerity.

His troops, close wedged in ranks, agreeably to the tactics of Europe, fell under the well-directed fire of the unseen Indians. Terror, rout, despair and death, flew rapidly along their ranks. The Indian yell, dreadfully triumphant, echoed from hill to hill; and the horrid tomahawk began to close the scene of death and carnage which their fire had commenced,—when WASHINGTON, (then low in command and whose advice to Braddock previous to

the action had been haughtily rejected), rushes to the conflict and placing himself with a few Virginians, between the Indians and Europeans, he commands respect, restores order, banishes despair, covers the retreat and saves the remnant of the army from the cruel triumphs of the savage foe.

Upon the commencement of the War between Great Britain and America, he is called by the unanimous voice of Congress to command the armies of his country.

Already had the virtuous and patriotic sons of New England opposed with vigor the well-trained veterans of Britain, upon the heights above Boston.

Here our HERO hastes, and adding by his presence the dignity of system, the force of discipline and the wisdom of experience, to the native courage of injured and incensed Freemen, he in a short time confines the insolence and ravages of the foe within the narrow bounds of Boston; and from thence, by judicious dispositions, without risking his army, he at length dislodges them.

Baffled and disappointed here, the enemy with a formidable army, under the command of leaders of distinguished military fame, land on Long Island; determined by seizing New York and the passes on the North River, to separate the northern from the southern States, and reduce us to unconditional submission. Our hasty-raised, undisciplined and ill-provided troops, yield to the discipline, numbers and gallantry of the well-appointed and veteran foe. Defeat follows defeat. Long Island, New York, White Plains, Fort Washington, witness the triumphs of our enemies;—and tho' the wisdom and valor of our HERO

is eminently displayed in all the trying difficulties that assail him, he is overborne by the peculiar circumstances under which his army was formed and the superior force of the Britons. Our armies fly and diminish before the march of the enemy across New Jersey.

The warmest advocates for American Independence almost despair. Patriotism seems paralyzed.—The Delaware river opposes the first effectual barrier to the successful progress of the foe.

Here our HERO finally makes a stand, attended only by the miserable remains of an army, almost naked, ill-provided and dispirited; apparently deserted by their country and with little hope of succor; GOD, and the justice of their cause, their chief support.

This, this was the time to try men's souls.—Firm and undaunted, his penetrating genius, piercing thro' the thick glooms that surround him, saw in bright perspective, the future fortunes that await. Superior to clouds and storms and all the frowning horrors of a rigorous winter, he meditates the blow which, in this important crisis, was to decide the fate of our country.

It was night—the Delaware lay between him and the foe—its waters, swol'n by preceding rains and charged with ice, rushed impetuously down its channel and crashed on the shores with terrific and sounding violence, making the darkness most horrible.—Unappalled by the terrors of the stream—insensible to the severity of the weather and unawed by the veteran skill of the enemy, he, with his hardy little band, trained in the school of misfortune, crosses the river.

The veteran Legions of Germany, posted at Trenton, fall victims to the rapid, vigorous and well-concerted attack, or throw down their arms in despair and are made captive.

Triumphant, our HERO re-crosses the river, with near one thousand Hessians in his train, sad but convincing witnesses of his military skill and vigor.

A small reinforcement of militia from Pennsylvania and Delaware now arrive.—(Gallant and Heroic men! may your gray hairs, if any of you yet live, be honored and may you find shelter from the bleak winds of poverty in the bosom of your country!)—Our gallant Chief again crosses the river and takes post with his army at Trenton.

The enemy, with superior force, approach the town, which he is obliged to abandon.

Here, by one of the grandest military manœuvres that ever decided the fate of empire, he defeats the foe and snatches from their grasp what they had already counted a sure victory.

The morning sun had hardly banished the shadows of the night, under whose cover our WASHINGTON had saved his little army from the impending and apparently unavoidable ruin which threatened it at Trenton, before it saw him victorious over the valiant veterans of Britain, on the fields of Princeton.

The infant Genius of America, who but a few days before, with drooping wing cowered down and wailed in the wintry blasts that swept the shores of Delaware—now exulting soars aloft, beating with strong pinions the surrounding air; and from North to South is heard her voice—*Americans! You shall be free!*

From Princeton, our HERO crosses the country and takes post on the commanding heights near Morristown, here collecting and concentrating the scattered hopes of his country, he bounds the ravages and represses the triumphs of the enemy; from here, by well-timed movements, by judicious marches and counter-marches of his main army, he eludes a general engagement, while he fortifies the important passes of the North-River and covers the country. By the most prudent and well-directed applications of the principles of the *Petit-Guerre*, he annoys the posts and embarrasses the movements of the enemy's army, and by small detachments and parties, cutting off their supplies, he at length forces them to abandon every position they had taken in the interior of the country and shelter themselves in New York, under the protection of their fleets and strong fortresses.

The enemy now change the scene of action, foiled in their attempts to cut off the communication of the northern from the southern States.

A blow must be struck at our vitals. Ignorant, they are yet to learn that the strength and spirit of a true republic is not confined to one part, but exists in every part.

They land in force near Elkton, in Maryland, and advance with hasty marches towards Philadelphia.—Our valiant and prudent Chief, with his small but heroic army, opposes their passage across the Brandywine.

At Chadd's-ford, the battle rages. There the Britons are made to feel the force of the American cannon and the river is dyed with blood. Our hardy veterans, trained and inured to battle, and rendered superior to misfortune and

defeat by the great example of their Chief, who was everywhere present, from morning until the sun began to sink in the west, gallantly defended the passes of the river. Out-flanked at length by superior numbers, they are compelled to retreat, and victory is to the Britons.—But it was a victory, such as WASHINGTON sometimes would give them; a victory attended with all the evils of a defeat and which only facilitated their ruin.

Philadelphia, contrary to the opinions of short-sighted politicians, who are not unfrequently loud and numerous, is left undefended by our prudent Chief—he is suspected, he is censured; as if the fate of our country depended on the possession of that city. Conscious of his integrity, his elevated soul, superior to the clamors of the moment, adheres with the dignity of wisdom and the firmness of probity, to that line of conduct which his sagacious and penetrating mind had discovered to be best; leaving to time and future circumstances, to justify it.

The British enter peaceably into the city; but they have hardly more than tasted the pleasures and luxuries of this American Capua, when WASHINGTON proves how fallacious were the hopes they had formed from the possession of it, and how very uncertain was the tenure by which they held it.

The thunder of the American cannon bursts on the fields of Germantown, and is reverberated thro' the streets of Philadelphia. Our gallant veterans, inspired by the heroic ardor and directed by the wisdom of their WASHINGTON, carry death into the ranks of the British army on the points of their bayonets. The Britons fall—they fly—their camp

is stormed and the American ensigns wave in it triumphant. Confusion and despair preside in the hosts of Britain and the city is about to be abandoned. A considerable number of the fugitives, pressed in their flight, throw themselves hastily into a house, strongly posted. This retards the successful progress of our hitherto victorious army and the Britons have time to rally. Dreadful was the conflict. Now the peculiar felicity of the military genius of our HERO, which ranks him above all the military leaders who have preceded him in point of time, is brilliantly exemplified.

Victory may be purchased too dear, and the honor of the field cannot compensate for the effusion of blood which may be lavished to obtain it. Tho' victory is certain, his cool and comprehensive mind views at a glance, the sacrifice it requires.

He orders a retreat, leaving the ground to the Britons, and returns really victorious, with little comparative loss, to his original position near White-marsh.

The sanguine expectations of the enemy from the possession of Philadelphia being effectually blasted, and awed by the evidently superior talents of WASHINGTON and the experienced valor of his now veteran army, they abandon the city in haste and march thro' New-Jersey, in order to take shelter again in New-York. Our HERO, attentive to all their movements, is soon upon their rear; they are harassed and offer him battle on the plains of Monmouth. Our gallant veterans rush to the charge,—the field and victory are ours.

Here WASHINGTON establishes a fact, till then denied in the British, and even doubted by some in the American

army: that is—that the grenadiers of Britain could be made to tremble and fly at the gleam of the American bayonet. A fact that I trust you, my fellow-citizens, whose military appearance bespeaks you prepared for the defence of your country, will, if occasion should offer, amply verify.

Nay, were it extended, and instead of the grenadiers of Britain, if we say the chosen troops of combined Europe, should they dare to invade our peaceful soil, shall be made to tremble and fly at the gleam of the American bayonet.

Farther to trace the sublime paths of honor and virtue in which our much-beloved HERO and Statesman trode; to delineate with precision the actions of his life; to recapitulate his many and distinguished services in peace and in war, in the field and in the cabinet; and to decorate them with that glowing and elegant language which the subject demands; comports not either with my leisure or my abilities.

To many of you, my Brethren and Fellow-Citizens, it would be unnecessary. You have been eye-witnesses and partakers of his misfortunes and his triumphs. You have seen him in those awful and critical situations that try men's souls. You have seen him terrible to the enemies of your country in the field of battle—calm and unmoved, sustaining the severest pressure of misfortune and defeat—humane and modest when triumphant—unassuming in the retired shades of private citizenship; and pre-eminently wise, great and good when invested with the presidential authority. No force of eloquence, or power of description, can make a deeper impression of his worth than is already imprinted on your minds.

But could I command the eloquence of a Demosthenes, and the extensively sublime imagination of a Milton, I would stamp the bright images of our HERO's character upon the hearts of my younger fellow-citizens, the blooming hopes of our country. I would enforce them to admire, to imitate and plant his virtues in their minds. As it is, let it suffice that I have endeavored, with a rude pencil and unsteady hand, to sketch some of the most prominent features of his character and touch some of the stronger outlines of his military actions.

I leave the subject in able hands. Our country, which has produced a WASHINGTON, has not failed to produce orators, poets and historians, who with a grand and steady pencil can draw the strong as well as the fine outlines of his life and finish it with all that bold and elegant *relievo* it so eminently merits.

When I consider the character, the conduct and the fortunes of our late illustrious Chief—when I revolve in my mind the series of events which have happened within the last twenty years; and thence take a retrospect into the volumes of antiquity, I cannot avoid fancying I hear a voice resounding from the deep abyss of time in which nations and ages, now no more, are plunged; and in accents loud enough to be heard and in language too plain to be misunderstood, saying:

Citizens of America!

National happiness and national virtue, are inseparably connected.—Despair not that your WASHINGTON is no more:—Continue to deserve the favor of Heaven. Adore the Almighty—venerate and encourage religion.

Let the maxims and virtues of WASHINGTON be your standards of political truth and worth.

Patronize merit—honor virtue. Place a generous confidence, worthy of true republicans, in those whom you appoint to rule over you.

Thus, tho' your WASHINGTON is dead, his virtues will live. They will rise with the occasion for them, and be displayed in the field, in the senate and in the cabinet.

But, as if unforewarned by the past and blind to the future, you forget the Almighty Hand that raised you to your present state of national exaltation; if wealth usurps the place of honor, and servility of merit; if party becomes the standard of political truth and worth; if the avenues to public confidence and public gratitude cannot be entered, without "wading thro' the mire of vile dependence," or by bribing the avarice or the appetites of those appointed to guard them:

Dread THEN the coming storm—then deplore, not only the loss of your WASHINGTON, but, what is more to be lamented, the absence of his virtues and the loss of the favor of Heaven.

Be virtuous, be united, I conjure you. This done, tho' storms from without may threaten; tho' mines within may agitate; by neither will the solid edifice of your national liberty and happiness be destroyed. The boasted diplomatic skill of France, the more secret skill of Britain, or the combined force and skill of Europe, may be equally unregarded.

Thus you will transmit to posterity, unimpaired, those exalted rights and privileges for which your much-lamented WASHINGTON fought and toiled.

APPENDIX L.

THE Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati was formally reorganized by the descendants of the original members, with others, in Wilmington, Delaware, on the twenty-second day of February, 1895, in conformity with the preliminary steps taken on November the sixth, 1894. The meeting was held in the room of the United States District Court, Sixth and King Streets, and was presided over by the Hon. Leonard Eugene Wales, Judge of the United States District and Circuit Courts for Delaware; Mr. John Osgood Platt acting as Secretary. After a permanent organization had been effected, and the credentials of all applicants for membership were carefully and thoroughly examined by a committee appointed by the chair for that purpose, and favorably reported on, the following officers were elected to serve until the first regular stated meeting of the Society, on the fourth day of July following :

Hon. Leonard Eugene Wales, *President*.

Colonel M'Lane Tilton, U.S.M.C., *Vice-President*.

Haslet Wylie Crawford, *Secretary*.

John Osgood Platt, *Assistant Secretary*.

Philip Howell White, *Treasurer*.

Samuel Seay Roche, *Assistant Treasurer*.

———, *Chaplain*. (No election.)



Thomas Read

Capt in the Navy

1740-1788.

FROM PORTRAIT IN POSSESSION OF FAMILY.

In addition to the foregoing eldest descendants and representatives of original members of the Society, the Hon. James William Latimer, James Dobbin McNeill, Charles Breck Adams, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, William Henry Kirkpatrick, Daniel Edgerly Smith Pope, Samuel Price Jaquett, Thomas David Pearce, and Calvin Smith Bennett were also elected as members, while several others equally qualified have since applied to be added to the Roll.

General John Meredith Read, formerly United States Minister to Greece, and great-grandson of Hon. George Read, President and Chief-Justice of Delaware and signer of the Declaration of Independence; also great-grand-nephew of Colonel James Read and Captain Thomas Read of the Continental Navy (the latter being an original member of the Pennsylvania Cincinnati, but who left no descendants); Mr. Henry Geddes Banning, President of the Delaware National Bank, and only grandson of Captain Henry Geddes, likewise of the Continental Navy; as well as Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, United States Army (retired), the representative in the eldest line of descent of Lieutenant John Rudolph of the Pennsylvania Line and also of Captains John and Michael Rudolph of Major Henry Lee's Partisan Legion of the Continental Establishment, were likewise, by reason of their services (though all eligible to hereditary membership under the provisions of the original Institution), for the present elected honorary members of the Society.

The following delegates were also selected to represent the Society and to prepare and present its application for recognition by the General Society at the latter's next

triennial meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., on the second Wednesday in May, 1896: Hon. Leonard Eugene Wales; Colonel M'Lane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; Hon. James William Latimer; Philip Howell White (late Engineer, U. S. Navy); and Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army.

The Society directed a circular letter to be prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of the General Society and to the Secretaries of the other State Societies respectively, notifying them of the revival of the Delaware Society in accordance with the requirements of the General Society, and which have all been carefully complied with.*

A committee was appointed to prepare a code of by-laws and an order of business for the government of the Society, which will meet annually on its anniversary days, viz.: the twenty-second of February, the fourth of July, and the sixth of November, unless otherwise directed.

A board of trustees was also designated to superintend, under the direction of a Standing Committee, the finances of the Society, which are in a flourishing condition, the entire original fund of fifteen hundred and thirty-five dollars having been restored by the members. The old National Bank of Delaware (originally organized in 1795, and stated to have been at one time the place of deposit of the former Society), was designated as the depository of the present Society's funds.

No other than the proper descendants or representatives of original members—excepting the designated ratio of hono-

* This circular letter, under date of May 10, 1895, has since been forwarded by the Secretary as directed.

rary members as directed by the original Institution,—have, in strict conformity with the provisions and spirit thereof, been admitted to membership in the Society.

A committee having been appointed to take steps to have the Society incorporated by act of Legislature, in order to secure the proper recognition of its legal status by the State of Delaware, a charter of incorporation, on the application of the representatives of thirteen of the original members, was procured from the General Assembly (dated the twentieth day of March, 1895), recognizing and constituting the present Society the lawful successor of the original one.*

The proper representatives of Colonels John Haslet and David Hall; of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pope; of Majors John Patten, Daniel Jenifer Adams, and Robert Kirkwood; of Surgeons James Tilton, Henry Latimer, and George Monro; of Captains Peter Jaquett, William McKennan, Edward Roche, and David Kirkpatrick; of Lieutenants Caleb Prew Bennett, John Platt, and Stephen McWilliam;—all original members,—are already borne upon the roll of the Society, while others, as their claims are carefully investigated and approved, will be added at the Society's future successive meetings, if found worthy.

Among these it is hoped and probably will be included the representatives of Majors Joseph Anderson, Nathaniel Mitchell, and James Moore; of Captains Harry Duff, George Purvis, and Thomas Kean; of Surgeons Reuben Gilder, Ebenezer Augustus Smith, and James Jones; of Lieutenants John Vance Hyatt and Thomas Anderson.

* See Appendix M.

The gallant Captain Allen McLane is already most worthily represented in the Maryland Society by its President, who is likewise the Vice-President-General and acting President-General of the General Society.

Careful and patient research has been certainly well repaid in the results now manifested, and let us hope that, with this successful revival and reorganization of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati by the representatives of such a large proportion of the original members and its early recognition by the General organization, it may continue to be for all future time as it has been in the past an honor to both the Order and its native State.



Henry George.

1749-1833.

FROM PORTRAIT BY JESSE H. HARRIS, NEW YORK, 1833.

APPENDIX M.

An Act to incorporate the "Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati."

WHEREAS: Upon the dissolution of the American Revolutionary Army in the year 1783, in cantonment on Hudson's River, State of New York, the officers of the said Army, then and there present, did associate themselves into a "Society of Friends" and adopted the name of "The Society of the Cincinnati," for the purpose of promoting and preserving the rights and liberties of their country and to cherish the union of the States; and also for mutual aid and beneficence among themselves and their descendants, as set forth in the original Institution of the said Society.

AND WHEREAS: Colonel David Hall and other officers in the Delaware Line of said Army, did, in accordance with the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Institution, formally establish and organize themselves into the "Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati," and the hereinafter named lineal male descendants and representatives of the said David Hall and the other original members of the said State Society, being desirous of reviving and reorganizing the same, therefore:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of each branch concurring therein);—

SECTION 1. That Leonard Eugene Wales, M'Lane Tilton, James William Latimer, Philip Howell White, Charles Breck Adams, Daniel Edgerly Smith Pope, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, James Dobbin McNeill, Haslet Wylie Crawford, William Henry Kirkpatrick, Samuel Seay Roche, John Osgood Platt and Samuel Price Jaquett and their successors, being the descendants and representatives aforesaid, be and they are hereby ordained and declared to be a body corporate under the name and style of the

"DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI."

SECTION 2. The said corporation shall be able and capable to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity, and shall be capable in law, to purchase, receive, take, hold and enjoy any lands, tenements, hereditaments, rents, leases, stocks, goods, chattels or money which may be devised, given or conveyed to it, or which may come to its hands, by or from the payment of fees, fines or dues from the members of the said corporation, and also to grant, alien, sell, bestow, convey and assign or transfer the same and to do all acts concerning the same, which an individual owner thereof can do in law, by the name and title aforesaid, and shall have a common seal, with power to break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SECTION 3. That the members of the said corporation shall have power to appoint or elect such officers as they deem proper and necessary to conduct the affairs and manage the business of said corporation, and from time to time, make, establish and put into execution, agreeable to the provisions of this Act, such by-laws, rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary and desirable for the

good government of the said corporation and its proper business; *provided*, that such by-laws, rules and regulations, be not contrary or repugnant to the laws and Constitutions of the United States or of this State.

SECTION 4. That said corporation shall have power to hold and possess lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights or credits, or any other property, the clear yearly income of which shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000), and provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize said corporation to exercise any banking powers.

SECTION 5. This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a private Act.

HENRY H. McMULLEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. T. WATSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed at Dover,
March 20, 1895.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

[ARMS OF DELAWARE.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, NATHANIEL B. SMITHERS, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act to incorporate the "Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati," passed at Dover, March 20, 1895.

[SEAL.] In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

N. B. SMITHERS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF DELAWARE, }
NEW CASTLE COUNTY. } ss.

Recorded in the Recorder's Office at Wilmington, in Private Act Record E, Vol. I., page 595, etc., the sixth day of April, A.D. 1895.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and official seal.

C. C. MONTGOMERY,
Recorder.

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